HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
7, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,463—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER,
8oz. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4117	A. Symons	30th Aug.
RL. GANGES	4280	T. F. Cherry	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
RL. PENINSULAR	5192	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
RVL. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th
RL. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
RL. ORIENTAL	5151	C. Gadd	19th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4801	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
R M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
RVL. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
RL. SHANNON	4189	W. Crowe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4805	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
RL. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M.) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.
Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Stern at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo:—
4th September 18th September
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dock.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 607	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Helcn	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BAC-QUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Other Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers in Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House

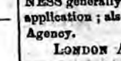
CONTAMINATIONS

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th August, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 28th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on the 29th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 2th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.
S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 31st August.
FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMOO AND MOMBASSA.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 30th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.
SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1753,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS,
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish Appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wear-ing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
the Hills, and is the Plains Winter Season.
SERGES.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th August, 1895.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his Charge:—
JAMES McKAIG, late Chief Carriage and Waggon Foreman, Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
JAMES HENRY CHARLESWORTH, late Mechanical Engineer to Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Karachi.
LUKE HEARN, late Loco. Foreman, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Hubli.
JEAN PAUL ALBERT SIMEON, late Manager, Messageries Maritime Company, Bombay.
THOMAS REID, late Sub-Engineer, Kotri-Rohri Railway.
CHARLES FREDERICK GRAHAM LESTER, late District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.
SULEMAN ESMAILJI, late a Mahomedan passenger to Bombay per s. s. "Goa."
ARSENIO JOAO CARLOS RODRIGUES, alias ARSENIO RODRIGUES, late of Bombay, Goanese Inhabitant.
ABDUL KARIM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned, at his Office, within one Month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 17th August, 1895.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.
1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.
Area of the Estate, 1,030 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.
Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.
SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.
AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.
BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	Per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	57	1897	,, 502-8-0
C.	200	55	1898	,, 507-8-0
D.	200	54	1899	,, 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	,, 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.
ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

TWENTIETH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.
With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like of the district is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.
THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.
THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.
THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION),
...RDS,
...S, &c.,
...tion for
...rawing.
...ON,
...ad,

CLARETS!!
CLARETS!!!
GOOD WINES FOR CUP OR BREAKFAST.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12 12	7 4	14 4	8 2
BORDEAUX	12 12	7 4	14 4	3 2
PETIT MEDOC	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR DINNER WINES.				
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
CHOICE AFTER-DINNER WINES.				
CHATEAU LAROSE	35 0	21 0	39 0	23 6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42 8	23 8	47 8	26 0

ALSO CLARETS IN HOGSHEADS.
IMPORTED DIRECT BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

GINS, &c.	Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
Gin London Old Tom Booth's per doz.	24 0	...
Gin London Old Swan Boardes ,,	24 0	...
Gin Coat's Plymouth ,,	24 0	...
Gin Dry Unsweetened ,,	27 0	...
Hollands Geneva, per case 15 large flasks ,,	40 0	...
Henke's Aromatic Schnapps ,,	22 0	...
Rum Old Jamaica ,,	31 0	...
BITTERS, &c.		
Angostura Bitters, Genuine per doz.	...	35 0
Olga Bitters ,,	...	24 0
Orange Bitters ,,	30 0	...
Orange Wine ,,	18 0	...
Ginger Wine ,,	20 0	...
Ginger Brandy ,,	28 0	...
Quinine Wine ,,	21 0	...
Milk Punch ,,	30 0	...
LIQUEURS.		
Absinthe per doz.	36 0	...
Anisette ,,	36 0	...

	Cash Prices. Rs. a. Rs. a.
Benedictine per bot.	4 2 ...
Chartreuse, Green ,,	4 14 ...
Chartreuse, Yellow ,,	4 8 ...
Cherry Brandy, Morella ,,	2 4 ...
Cordial Medoc ,,	2 4 ...
Creme de Cacao ,,	4 8 ...
Creme de Noyeau ,,	3 8 ...
Curacao, Finest Orange ,,	2 8 ...
Curacao, White ,,	2 8 ...
Eau de Vie Dantzick ,,	3 0 ...
Eau de Vie Noyaux ,,	3 0 ...
Kummel ,,	4 4 ...
Maraschino de Zara ,,	2 12 ...
Noyeau, assorted ,,	2 4 ...
BEER & STOUT.	Quarts. Pints.
Beer, Bass's, by Stone, Light Gravity per doz.	7 12 5 8
Beer, Vienna ,,	7 0 5 0
Beer, Pilsener by Beck & Co.'s Key Brand ,,	7 8 5 4
Stout, Guinness's by Burke ,,	7 14 5 8

BAHADUR CIGARS.
CONUNDRUMS.

Q.—WHY	A.—BECAUSE
are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men?	they are in everyone's mouth!
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness?	BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity?	BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES BY THE USE OF THE
PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.
THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.
These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.
The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.
PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.
IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.
SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)
This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.
PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing an irritation of the genito-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating commencagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 1 is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."
In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*
N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.
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JULIUS BLÜTHNER.
OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.
It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey BLUTHNER to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent BLUTHNER spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.
A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a PIANOS grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the GRANDS company dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into UPRIGHTS the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.
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Year.	New Assurances. Rs.	Net Premium Income. Rs.	Invested Funds. Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MONDAY, 26TH AUGUST,
THE FAVOURITE COMIC OPERA,
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Will be Performed by Picked Amateurs.
Musical Selections from the works of the most celebrated Comic Authors.
Performance to Commence at 9 P.M., sharp.
Tickets may be had at the Entrance. Rates moderate.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE next CONCERT will be given on the Afternoon of THURSDAY, 29th August. Full particulars will be advertised later.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "HISPANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified, that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 23rd August, 1895.

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ROBERT OATES,
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1. The Teaks are Stocked at 25 different Depots.
2. Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 5th September next.
3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Should no satisfactory Tender be received, an Auction Sale will be held at the Undersigned's Office, on the 13th September next.
5. For further particulars apply to

W. G. CLABBY,
State Forest Officer, Rajpipla State.
Nandod, Rewakantha, 21st August, 1895.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 per Share, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1895, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders on the Register on the 30th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th August to 11th September, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1895.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, 5th September, 1895, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Major Scott, R.E., C.I.E., asking the approval of his absence from meetings of the Corporation for a period of three months.
2. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 175 from the grant for pumping stations to meet the cost of providing telephone at the residence of the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch.
3. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 4,467 to meet the cost of (1) laying a 6" water main in Ballard Road for the water supply of the shipping in the harbour; and (2) of providing new pattern hydrants from Mint Road to the Port Trust Offices. That, of the said Rs. 4,467, Rs. 1,516 be recovered from the Port Trustees, who have agreed to pay part of the cost of the main.
4. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 1,821 for cost of constructing a six-chambered intrie on the water carriage system at the Municipal Workshops.
5. Reporting that, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, a portion of the vacant land in Rampart Row East should be utilized in accordance with the plans and estimates placed before the Corporation on 17th June last, at a cost of Rs. 19,672 and Rs. 4,435, provision for the same being made in the budget estimates for next year.
6. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding reports from the Drainage and Executive Engineer on the question of measures to be adopted to abate the nuisance from collections of sewage and water in Parel district, and suggesting that, with a view to abate the nuisance and danger to the public health, a masonry channel 9' by 9" be constructed from the head of Elphinstone Road to De Lisle Road, at a cost of Rs. 18,000.
7. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the writing-off of Rs. 375 from the live stock return of the Fire Brigade Department, being the difference between the book value Rs. 675 and sale proceeds Rs. 300 of a horse.
8. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the extra grant of Rs. 1,750 to meet the excess in the grant for the purchase of bullocks for Health Department, &c.
9. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding memorandum from the Acting Commissioner, to the Secretary, forwarding Government Resolution, stating that his Excellency the Governor in Council has fixed the rateable value of the Port Trust Estate for 5 years, from 1st April 1891, at Rs. 21,62,228. Further letter from the Acting Commissioner regarding Secretary thereon.
10. Letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary, re-stating budget transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 31st idem.
11. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the alteration of the original line of the proposed new road from Ferguson Road to Sapari Baug Road, as shown in green colour on the tracing forwarded, in order to allow Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., on certain terms, to extend the present cloth folding room of the Jacob Sassoon Mills to the north of Cursey Road.
12. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the utilization of the grant of Rs. 3,23,000 for the proposed road through Nowroji Hill from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongri Street.
13. The Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1895.
14. Annual report of the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1894.
15. Memorandum to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding statistical report and returns of the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary for the year 1894.
16. Letter to the President, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, forwarding annual report of the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1894-95, and Government Resolution thereon.
17. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for July 1895, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1893 and 1894.
18. Resolution of the Standing Committee as under:—Recommending the Corporation to inform Mr. Baliajee Canoba and others, in reply to their petition, dated 30th ultimo, regarding the lighting of Nasiwadi Lane, that the Corporation adhere to their Resolution of 16th July last.
19. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, with reference to the preparation of return of the immoveable property of the Corporation.
20. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner forwarding a statement of the estimated and actual quantities and amounts of each item of work in connection with the additions to the Fire Brigade Station at Chinchpoogly.
21. Notice of motion from A. G. Vingas, Esq., to the effect that, under Section 79 of the Municipal Act, a new schedule of appointments should be placed before the Standing Committee.
22. Ditto from Sanderaath N. Khote, Esq., proposing that provision be made in the next budget for the cost of market for Chowpatty foreshore; and (2) asking the Commissioner to remove the dust bin near Bhuleshwar Temple.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd August, 1895.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I be a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough, since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany), and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and from it is of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I cordially and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

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Under instructions from the mortgagee or assignee, Mr. Ardeseer Byramji Limbowalla-Cooper, and on account and Assignee Byramji Limbowalla-Cooper, and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. A. Watkins, the mortgagor or assignor, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, in their Auction Rooms—

A Policy of Assurance on the life of the abovenamed Mr. L. A. Watkins in the Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, bearing No. 5,73, dated the 4th March 1886, for Rs. 10,000.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
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DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FREERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FREERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,00
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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in nine-tenths cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...ills Company, Church Gate Street, 1 p.m.
... of Lord Sandhurst for Poona, Victoria ..., 2 p.m.
...he Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

...y against the Parsees, Second Day.
...vs. Ordnance (return).
...A. vs. Freer; also Marine Battalion.
..., Army and Navy Stores.

TO-MORROW.

... Parsees, Allbless Baug, to vote an Address of ...y to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 4-30 p.m.
...Jo.'s s.s. Thames, with the English mails of ...nst., expected to arrive, day-light.

CRICKET.

...Mars.
...hans vs. St. Xavier's College.

...DOCK.—The steamers Dumra, Rosetta, and ...red, and the steamer Shannon left the dock ...ay.

...CE.—With effect from the 24th August, ...ges on Foreign Money Orders and British ...ns will be regulated at offices, in the Town ...of Bombay by Schedule 45, viz., 1s. 1d. per rupee.

THE BLANEY MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the committee of the Dr. Blaney Memorial Fund has been called by the hon. secretaries of this fund, at the Fort residence of Mr. Varjeevandas Madowdass, to-day (Saturday), 4-30 p.m., to consider the matter of the disposal of the balance of the fund.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—The hon. secretaries of this charity beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following further additional donations:—Rs. 101 from Messrs. Gopaldas and Purbhoodass Tribhoobhoy Rowjee, Messrs. Purbhoodass Tribhoobhoy Rowjee, step-mother Behencoorbai, and Rs. 101 from Mr. Vithaldas Bhowanidas, in memory of his uncle the late Mr. Nursidass Damodersdass.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match was played on Thursday evening between the Rovers and the Red Cross Club, at the Cooperage, which resulted in a tie, each side scoring a goal. This result is very encouraging to the Red Cross boys, who had to meet opponents of considerable power. In the absence of a Red Cross man, young J. St. Anne was selected as substitute, and although suffering from an injury to his foot, did remarkably well. D'Cruz likewise made himself very useful, but he surely would have come off better, if he ran a little faster.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Lancers from ..... La Cigale. ..... Caote
Overture ..... Tancredi ..... Rossini
Intermezzo ..... Henry VIII. ..... Sullivan
Spanish Valse ..... Nita ..... W Williams
Dance ..... Old Tapestry ..... Boggetti
March ..... Soldiers' Humour ..... Schroder

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ENTERTAINMENT.—A correspondent writes:—An evening entertainment at the Barodekar Pitale Buildings Pallow Road, came off yesterday, in honour of the birthday anniversary of the grandson of the late Hon. G. Sunkersett, Mr. Vamanrao Dumodarji Pitale. Among the guests were:—The Prince of Javar, the past, present, and chosen Dawans, Naib Dawans, and Vakeels of Bhavla, Judges, Members of the Legislative Council, Pleaders, Editors of dailies and weeklies, Shreemut G. Angria, Dr. Bhalobandra Krishna, Rao Bahadurs Shotriya, B. Pitale, Mody, Bapat, and Samarth, Rai Bahadur Luchmonsing, Sirdar Rao Nana, Messrs. D. and N. Morarjee Goculdass, Damoder Rao B. Pitale, Hirachand Sadashivjee, Manockbhai Janbhai, Lokhande Pandurkar, Balap. Balcrushnarao Pitale, Motibhai Manibhai, A. Planeskar, V. Bhavedkar, D. Raj, D. N. Dharkar, V. B. Barodekar, R. G. Guidh, N. D. Punekar, B. P. Vagal, N. M. Javeri, V. N. Madan, O. Satghare, Chambare, &c. After refreshments and garlanding with flowers, &c., the party broke up at a late hour.

GOA NEWS.—A memorial to the Minister at Lisbon, sent by the inhabitants of Pernem, requesting the abolition of a Subordinate Court at that station, has been rejected.—The apparatus for the School of Arts, lately received from Portugal, has cost about Rs. 15,000.—The Religious writes that there are persistent rumours that the Governor-General has been re-called by the Minister in Lisbon.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 13th July averaged Rs. 103, compared with Rs. 122 for the corresponding period last year. The total for the two weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 14,071, compared with Rs. 14,518 for the corresponding half year.—The Chief Justice has been instructed by the Minister to inform Judge Bernardo de Vasconcellos that as the period of his further service has now expired, he may return to Portugal.—The foreign service has expired, but he may return by His Grace.—There are good grounds to believe that before long the Patriarch-Archbishop will receive the Cardinal's hat. His Grace has re-commenced Church of pastoral visit to Salsette, beginning with the David, the Carborim.—It is reported that Mr. Mendonca appointed late Attorney to the Crown, is likely to be cancelled Judge of the High Court, on Judge Vasconcellos vacating his seat.—The question between the Governor of Diu and the Dewan of Junagadh has been diplomatically settled in the Foreign Office at Portugal—The Government of Portuguese-India will pay about Rs. 2,000 as indemnity to the Dewan.—The 4th of August was celebrated in several churches as an election day of his Grace the Patriarch-Archishop. High Masses were offered for the health and long life of his Grace.—Captain Gomez Barbosa, the late Port Officer, against whom a charge of serious assault was brought by one of the preventive officers of the Custom House, has suddenly left for Portugal, under a medical certificate. Captain Barbosa, on re-ching Portugal, presented himself before the Minister, who was surprised to see him, and told him that he must return to India in answer to the Council of War about his conduct.—The protest of the residents of Pangim against the order of the Administrator to erect chimneys in every dwelling-place is lying in the Municipal Chamber without being forwarded to Government for final orders.

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Francis Xavier Fonseca stands charged with causing the death of A. Duarte, an East Indian by administering strychnia to him on the 16th of May last. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Ellis, of the Sun Life Assurance Company, being further cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, stated that on the receipt of the assignments he demanded it as a waste paper, because it was the assignment of a policy, which was not in existence inasmuch as the policy could come into force on the receipt of the first premium by the company. When questioned by Mr. Hemming whether witness thought it was honest for the company to receive premium on a policy, which he knew had been assigned, when he intended to treat the assignment as a waste paper, Mr. Ellis replied that he thought it was quite honest inasmuch as he had nothing to do with the validity of the assignment. Witness further stated that he first became suspicious about Duarte's death shortly after the occurrence in consequence of the information he received from Mr. Gover that one Motiram, the general agent, Mr. Roger De Silva, a sub-agent, Dr. Merchant, one of the medical officers of the company, and others whose names witness could not remember. In consequence of this information witness communicated with the Commissioner of Police, asking him for the services of the detectives to make private inquiries as he (Mr. Ellis) was not prepared to charge anybody specifically at that time.

The cross-examination of the witness having been concluded, the case was further adjourned to Monday next, at noon.

POONA LADIES' GOLF HANDICAP.

THE results of the ladies' handicap, played off on Thursday afternoon, are given below. Considering the strength of the wind some of the scores are very good. The winner's first round and Lady Sandhurst's second are only one stroke worse than Mrs. Le Quesne's record for the ladies' round:—

	1st rd.	2nd rd.	Total Hp	Nt. Scr.
Mrs. Le Mesurier	38 + 42	80 –5	75	
Lady Sandhurst	47	38	85 +1	86
Mrs. Harrison	46	42	88 Scr	88
Mrs. Blundell	50	56	106 12	94
Mrs. Ogilvie	52	49	101 5	96
Mrs. Fraser	51	47	98 Scr.	98
Mrs. Kirk	58	59	117 8	109
Mrs. Baddeley	62	57	119 10	109

Wins Rs. 14.
Saves Stake.

CHARLES DICKENS'S desk, which has been given by Mr. Bancroft to the South Kensington Museum, has been suitably placed in the Forster Library. It bears the following inscription: "This desk belonged for many years to Charles Dickens, and was last used by him a few hours before he died, June 9th, 1870. His executrix afterwards gave ... Edmund Yates, at whose death it was sold by ... auction, on January 21st, 1895, and bought ... Bancroft, who presented it to the South

A QUESTION OF RES JUDICATA.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—August 22.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHAI, 4th Judge.)

RUTTONJI SHAPOORJI PETTIGARA VS. LAKHMICHAND VANDRAWAN AND OTHERS, TRADING AS LAKHMICHAND VANDRAWAN AND CO.

THIS was a suit for recovery of Rs. 500 with interest alleged to have been paid by plaintiff to the defendants as faran (margin) money per a written Kabala entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants, in January 1895. Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, High Court, appeared for plaintiff; and Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Cowasji D. Sethna, pleader, High Court, for defendants. Mr. Murzban submitted that the suit was stopped by a previous judgment, and was res judicata, and placed before the court the facts shewing how the questions of res judicata and stopped by judgment had now arisen, referred the court to suit No. 12112 of 1895, in which the present defendants, Lakhmichand and Co., sued the plaintiff Pettigara for Rs. 232, being the balance of money paid on the defendant's (now plaintiffs') account, the defendant Pettigara having failed to supply to the plaintiffs 100 bales of Broach gin good class cotton at Rs. 210 per candy, deliverable between 25th of March, and 25th of April 1895. That the defendant Pettigara in that previous suit, by his vakil, defended the suit on grounds of its being for (1) a wagering contract, and denied breach and damages. The court dismissed the suit. At the suggestion of the court, on the 13th August last, Mr. Rele, for the plaintiff Pettigara, submitted a written statement, which briefly set out the grounds on which the plaintiff based his claim. The plaint runs as follows:—(1) That, on the 18th January, 1895, the plaintiff Pettigara entered into an agreement for sale to defendant of 100 bales of Broach gin good class cotton at Rs. 210 per candy deliverable between the 25th of March and 25th of April 1895. (2) The plaintiff accordingly signed a contract to that effect which, among other things, contained a stipulation that, if plaintiff failed to perform his part of the contract, the defendant should buy cotton on plaintiff's account, and at the same time, plaintiff deposited with defendants the sum of Rs. 500, which was to carry interest at the rate of 6 p. c. per annum as margin money, and for which the defendant passed a receipt to the plaintiff, and which sum the defendants agreed to repay to the plaintiff, should the defendant sustain no damages or committed a breach of the said contract himself. (3) On or about the date defendant did not apply to the plaintiff for delivery of the said cotton as required by law, nor did he shew any willingness to fulfil his part of the contract, and thus committed a breach thereof. The plaintiff was ready and willing to fulfil his part of the contract. (4) The plaintiff says that the defendant did not and was not under the circumstances entitled to buy the goods as stipulated in the contract and has sustained no damages or is otherwise not entitled to claim any damages from plaintiff, or to retain the sum so deposited with him. (5) He therefore claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 500 deposited with interest thereon, at 6 p. c. per annum. (6) The plaintiff intimated he would if necessary claim to recover the amount of money had and received by the defendants to the plaintiff's use.

Mr. Murzban at the second hearing of the suit again submitted that it was res judicata as per the decree in the previous suit, and referred to I. L. R., 8, Madras, 77, and I. L. R., 4, Madras, 131, in support of the same. He also further submitted for the consideration of the court sec. I of the Bombay Act III. of 1865, which has declared null and void all contracts made to carry out agreements by way of wagering and all contracts by way of security or guarantee for the performance of such agreements or contracts. The case reported in 12, Bombay High Court Reports, and sec. 30 of the Indian Contract Act being here discussed at length, the counsel finally asked the court not to go behind the judgment and decree in the former suit, and allow the plaintiff to raise issues which conflict with those already brought in on the previous suit.

Mr. Rele for the plaintiff replied at length, maintaining that the case of the... was cited for the defence did not apply in this case.

The learned Judge intimated that he would dispose of the present suit under the Contract Act only, leaving aside the provisions of sec. I of Act III of 1865. That the only question in the present suit, he need confine itself to is whether the defendant in the previous suit has succeeded in shewing that the contract was a mere wager, and the court had then held the contract void under this Act, being a simple contract pure and simple. That is the former suit the question of the wager was directly and substantially in issue, and that the decision in that suit now binds the same parties in the present suit. What the defendant then pleaded is now turned to use by the defendants of the present suit. The question, therefore, was as regards the title of the plaintiff then to recover the deposit, and not to be barred by the Bombay Act. If the court could see its way to allow the claim it would do so, but it could not. He would therefore dismiss the suit with costs.

THANA STATION PLATFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read with great satisfaction and interest the article in to-day's issue of your valuable paper, anent the steps taken by the Government of India in the way of facilitating the travelling of the third class railway passengers over the several railways in India and also the Government of India Circular dated 1st July 1895, I beg to ventilate through the columns of your valuable paper the distressing condition of the roof over the Thana station platform. This roof was constructed about forty-five years ago and a part of it—nay I am informed half the roof (lengthwise)—was burnt by fire; the portion of the roof, that remains in use now, scarcely affords the slightest shade to a man standing under it, if the train would be stopped under it at all. As the Government of India Public Works Department, have, however, in their Circular No. II, Railway, dated 1st July 1895, desired to invite the special attention of railway administration to the provision of additional waiting-room accommodation and shelter sheds for intending passengers, I beg to suggest to the authorities concerned the desirability of covering as much portion of the platforms in question as will absolutely cover the whole train standing near it. This city being the headquarters of the Thana District, hundreds of people pass through the station daily, and it is very unkind of the G. I. P. Railway to throw them to they mercy of the elements. The very fact that the shed was double the present one when it was originally constructed, and when there were scarcely the few dozen passengers travelling to and fro daily shows the propriety and reasonableness of the demand. For passengers to be wet when trying to take their seats in the train is more particularly for women and children, and then to sit in the wet clothes till they reach their destination and change the clothes, it is extremely annoying as well as very likely to bring on sickness. I am sure, now that there is every satisfactory for a reform in the matter has been duly plainly brought to the notice of the railway administration by the Government of India, the G. I. Penn Railway Company will in their usual business with accustomed liberality provide the Thana passengers, by taking very prompt steps in the matter. The Railway Passengers' Association, Thana, have already written to the railway authorities for extending the present sheds over the platforms in question, but I am sorry to say their request has hitherto not been taken into consideration.—Yours, &c.,

NANABHAI BAPUJI,
Hon. Sec., Ry. Passengers' Association, Thana.
Thana, August, 23.

SAND IN FILTER-BEDS.

THE following is Mr. Gostling's opinion on sand in the old filter-bed No. I in the Malabar Hill Reservoir:—As I saw the reports in the newspaper if as a matter of curiosity, made a personal inspection of the sand in the filter-bed, which at the time of my visit was having the top skin of scum taken off it.

The men dug a hole in the sand for me to its full depth, and I examined the sand carefully. To all external appearance it was perfectly clean. Whether put it in water I found that there was a considerable admixture of ordinary red earth, i.e., mud which filtering material had stopped from passing through the sand.

I found that three washings made the sand comfortably clean. So far as I can see the sand has in the degree deteriorated or disintegrated or changed from sand into mud as I have heard stated or seen in newspapers, I forget which.

I washed the sand three times in a bucket of water. The third washing made it quite clean and fit for use. Washing is all that the sand needs to make it act in a perfectly efficient manner.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

838—H S Dikshit—Ram Raojee Jambhekar vs Puladdas Sukern—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

396-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chunabai and another vs M shwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BIDDRODDIN TYABJEE.)

At 11 o'clock.
For Judgment.

603-94—Mansooklal D and J—Ruttonjee Rapubhai and o vs Jetha Purshotam and others—Little N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Postponed Long Causes.

1-95—Brown and M—Ruttonjee Rustomjee Dadina others vs the Hon'ble Basil Lang and others—and Co, K D Shroff, Pestonjee R and K, Nana Bhailshanker and K.

314-94—Bhailshanker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee A and another vs Motilal Ravichand—Little and

191-95—Tyabjee and Co—Goolbai vs Jugjeewan Malch others—Edgelow and G, and Bhailshanker and

53-95—M N Saklatwalla for pauper—Mahomed Alli homed Ibrahim Bhaljee vs Magdumbibi and Shamrao P

111-95—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas vs Lonjee Elojee Mendhia and another—K D Shr

234-94—Payne G and S—Bai Ruxmani vs Bai Hur Edgelow and G

138-94—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esub Mahomed Sh The General Insurance Co of Dadea—Pa

—Budeo Mooltanchand vs Sirajwalla and another—Fathers fried, Volkart and ram

A PARIS correspondent writes:—The other day I told you the story of a woman meeting by appointment a detective who was to take her to prison. The detective and his prisoner were travelling by a Seine steamer when a man fell into the water. The woman urged the detective to jump overboard and rescue the man, and offering to take care of his coat and the warrant of arrest, and promising that she would wait for him at the landing stage in order not to get him into a scrape. This compact was honourably carried out. Madame Docker had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the police. The prison authorities were so impressed with the trait of fine character of this woman that they showed her also could get a second trial, the first one having gone by default. On Saturday the case came for a second time before the judges, and the sentence of three months was reduced to a fine of 12s. 7d. This is extremely lenient for a judge; but had the case gone before a jury, Madame Docker would no doubt have been acquitted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE bridge over the Swat river at Chakdara will, it is to be hoped, remain a permanent structure, as it will immensely facilitate connection between the Peshawar District and the country held by the tribas to the north, not to speak of Chitral. The Swatis may come to see how extremely useful it is for trade purposes, as laden camels can easily pass over it, and caravans are certain to use it largely. As the value of the trade between the Punjab and Bajour (in which term is included territory between Afghanistan and Kashmir) is 21 lakhs annually, having nearly doubled since 1892, one good result will follow from the recent campaign if the flow of exports and imports is stimulated. The bridge we may state is 948 feet long from bank to bank of the Swat river, its chief feature being a big span of 510 feet hanging from cables, while there is a smaller suspension structure of 220 feet, also on cables. It was designed by Lieutenant-Colonel Shone, R. E., and the work was carried out by Captain G. Williams, the 6th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Ainslee and 209 civil artificers, detachments of "A" and "B" Companies Bengal Sappers being also employed when available. The bridge has stood satisfactorily all the tests it has been subjected to, and has been of great value as an important link in the chain of communications with Chitral. It will be guarded, after the break up of the Field Force, by a battalion of native infantry.

ONE of the most curious features of the Chitral campaign is the extraordinary prevalence of toothache amongst the officers. The matter is receiving the serious attention of the medical authorities, and it is hoped that some very interesting statistical results will be gained from the careful investigation which is now taking place. The epidemic first broke out [illegible] when the active operations were over and the various [illegible] regiments had received orders to stand fast for the summer, and reached its most violent form just before the long-expected order to partially evacuate the country had arrived. During this period the ranks of the officers of the force were well-nigh decimated from this painful disease, and in nearly every case the only effective remedy appeared to be the application of a mild blister in the shape of fifteen days' leave to Murree. We hear that Sir Robert Low has advised Government on all future expeditions to appoint a regular staff of dentists to accompany the columns with a P. D. O. (principal dentistry officer) attached to the head-quarter staff, who would hold the local rank of Brigade-Dentist-Major-General.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD, Public Works Member of Council, returns to India in October; Mr. A. Trevor, as already stated, reverting to Bombay.

THE recent heavy rains in Kulu have brought down the Beas river in flood and communications have been interrupted in the Valley. Three bridges have been carried away, and their reconstruction will take considerable time.

THE following Royal Engineer Officers are, it is understood, under orders for India during the ensuing trooping season to fill vacancies on the Indian Establishment: Lieutenant-Colonels W. Peacocke, C.M.G.; R. F. Orpen; A. Porcelli; and Major C. Hoskyns. The vacancies have been caused by the death of Lieutenant Macaulay killed at Wano; the reversion of Lieutenants Hume and Twiss to home duty, and the promotion of Col. A. F. Hamilton.

THE company which is to construct the railway from Delhi to Samasata through Bhatinda has been floated in London. It is called the Southern Punjab Railway Company. Sir Bradford Leslie in his report "sees no reason whatever to doubt that the Southern Punjab Railway can be completed and opened for traffic in 24 years, at £3,500 per mile, and that more than half-years the traffic will exceed £10 per mile per week, which will give a return of over 6 per cent. on the share capital."

THE case in which a rule had been issued at the instance of one Mahomed Ally upon Nawab Diler Jung Bahadur, C.S.I., calling upon him to show cause why sanction should not be given for his criminal prosecution for giving false evidence in a suit brought by him against Mahomed Ally on the specific performance of a lease, was disposed of by the second Subordinate Judge of Alipore the other day. The Judge held that the facts disclosed in the hearing of the suit did not sufficiently justify sanction being given for the institution of criminal proceedings, although they might hold good for proceedings in a civil dispute. Accordingly the rule was discharged, Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, however, the court disallowed costs.

IT is now almost definitely settled that the Commissary-General, Madras Command, and his office establishment from Bangalore will be moved to Headquarters, Ootacamund, in April next and be located probably in the [illegible] mandant of the Nilgiri [illegible], however, of the old European Jail drill yard [illegible] of the Commissariat corps and the sum of Rs. 10,000 applied to place the [illegible] be sanctioned for the construction of an [illegible] posal of [illegible] on that spot, the present premises in use by [illegible] for Volunteers will, with some alterations, afford ample accommodation for the office of the Commissary-General, which has a large establishment. The removal of his office to Ootacamund will be a very great inconvenience to contractors, who will probably have to proceed to that station in connection with their contracts.

AFTER the delimitation party had been at work in the Tochi Valley a short time, it was discovered that the Waziris smelted iron ore for the purpose of making themselves knives and other instruments. Copper ore as well as iron was said to have been found in the regions round the Tochi river; and a member of the Geological Survey, (Mr. F. H. Smith) who was at work in Baluchistan, was "deputed to investigate the districts to ascertain whether its mineral deposits were of economic importance. The result of his explorations shows that they are not. The only place in which he discovered iron was Miran Snah, where there is a limited quantity of pure hematite. Even if this supply were not speedly exhausted, however, as there is only too good reason for supposing it would be, if workings were carried on to any extent, the absence of fuel renders any such project impracticable.

SPECIAL care has to be exercised in cleaning the Lee-Metford rifles now that cordite has come into general use. This explosive leaves behind it in the barrel a thin film of deposit which is not amenable to ordinary treatment by oil. As a "pull through" is used, the cleaning process is not so effective as if a rod were employed, the pressure exerted on the grooves at the breech and the muzzle being not so great as could be wished. A man may apparently clean the barrel of his rifle thoroughly and leave the interior without speck; but the film we have mentioned remains, and as it is bright and glistening it may be mistaken for the steel itself. It sets up chemical action which corrodes the grooves, and hence it is most important to detect its presence. Regiments which pride themselves on having their arms in good order, have to watch closely over their Lee-Metfords, for any carelessness after a field-day or when the musketry course is being gone through may cause rifles to become technically unserviceable. The chemical composition of cordite is, of course, perfectly well known, and there should be no difficulty in combating the corrosive film. If every soldier could be trained to clean his rifle in the expert fashion of our ammunition factories where the arms are tested by the firing of thousands of rounds, all would be well; but as this is not possible science must step in and help him. Some simple method will doubtless be found by which the Rangoon or other oil will be made to do the work required of it.

Two glaring instances of audacity on the part of the Chinese Customs in blockading Hongkong have just occurred. In the first case, a Customs boat was found prowling at dead of night among native craft inside Shau ki-wan Bay. The Hongkong police seized the boat and crew, but the Magistrate was unable to find that any law of the Colony had been infringed, and so he ordered their release. The suggestion was that they were either blackmailing or spying, but of this there is no proof. In the second and worst case, a Chinese Customs cruiser steamed after two sampans, cornered them in Pokfulam Bay, and then sent in a gig full of armed men who cut out the two boats almost within a stone's throw of the British police station. Some of the sampan men escaped by swimming ashore, the rest were taken in irons, with their boats and cargo of opium, to the Chinese station at Cheungchow, about twenty miles away. One of the Customs sailors was killed, or drowned, and has been picked up since by the police. Several shots were fired during the affair both from the cruiser and from the gig. A report has been made to the Hongkong Government, and the matter is still under investigation.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature and to sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 18°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·565	W	8	86	70	84	..	12·1	–7·84
Agra	29·581	SW	7	93	72	67	..	16·68	–3·89
C. P. Rs.	29·620	W	7	97	71	72	..	16·59	..
Allahabad	29·576	W	9	95	73	75	..	20·30	–3·67
Jhansi	29·67	WSW	5	95	72	72	..	23·80	–3·45
Jacobabad	29·57	W	5	97	73	53	..	2·03	–3·40
Karachi	29·62	SW	15	85	73	83	..	4·01	–1·39
Jeypore	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmere	29·75	W	9	94	68	76	..	2·56	+5·14
Deesa	29·69	SW	9	93	72	80	..	13·19	–6·22
Ahmedabad	29·72	SW	3	91	72	76	..	22·41	..
Bhuj	29·72	SW	13	92	72	70	..	20·60	+3·31
Rajkot	29·73	W	8	94	71	78	0·02	16·91	–5·28
Veraval	29·73	WSW	6	89	75	89	0·30	14·18	..
Neemuch	29·72	SW	5	87	67	84	..	19·48	–2·09
Indore	29·74	WSW	2	87	69	84	..	18·55	–2·54
Sanzor	29·68	WSW	3	89	72	86	..	20·30	+2·94
Jubulpore	29·63	WNW	3	90	70	76	..	44·7	+2·28
Hoshangabad	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·70	SW	3	90	72	76	..	33·41	–1·02
Raipur	29·74	W	8	90	72	71	..	16·95	–2·7
Balaghat	29·69	W	6	90	73	94	1·6	3·28	–0·83
Nagpur	29·62	Calm	0	91	72	78	..	20·14	–3·60
Amraoti	....	W	6	91	72	75	0·32	18·57	–3·60
Akola	29·72	WNW	12	91	74	75	..	18·82	–3·13
Surat	29·73	W	9	91	80	87	..	31·34	–5·46
Malegaon	29·75	W	9	89	68	97	..	49·49	–5·46
Bombay	29·81	W	12	88	76	85	..	15·81	+1·76
Poona	29·77	W	6	85	67	82	..	10·93	..
Ahmednagar	29·76	W	5	89	65	72	..	21·55	..
Aurangabad	29·76	WSW	4	88	63	77	..	21·42	–1·10
Sholapur	29·75	NNW	10	91	70	65	..	17·05	–13·58
Ratnagiri	29·80	WSW	10	91	74	82	0·05	77·21	+1·39
Belgaum	29·79	WNW	16	78	61	92	..	29·46	+1·53
Goa	29·84	NW	8	84	74	91	..	108·88	+12·74
Karwar	29·81	NW	8	89	72	86	..	63·17	+0·07
Mangalore	29·80	Calm	3	92	73	80	..	55·61	–4·34
Calicut	29·85	SW	7	82	74	94	..	11·42	–0·87
Cochin	29·83	W	4	87	74	91	..	..	..
Bangalore	29·84	WNW	19	81	62	68	..	17·02	–0·76
Secunderabad	29·78	WNW	9	89	72	71	..	16·08	–0·74
Masulipatam	29·91	NW	9	92	72	71	..	6·08	+0·27
Bellary	29·86	W	10	92	73	66	..	9·40	–3·34
Cuddapah	29·87	W	6	92	73	66	..	8·47	–0·93
Madras	29·86	W	7	95	75	71	..	4·76	+1·39
Negapatam	29·87	SW	7	90	76	77	..	7·16	+1·15
Trichinopoly	29·86	WNW	9	94	76	69	0·09	6·12	–0·91
Nagercoil	29·92	W	9	90	76	76	..	15·66	–0·37
Colombo	29·84	WSW	9	87	76	70	..	9·79	–0·11
Aden	29·67	SW	12	93	79	72	..	..	..

Moderate

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour.' L—Light, M—Moderate, H—Heavy.
F—Fresh, S—Strong, G—Gale.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H=0·55 (5·19); G T=0·00 (18·33); St G H=0·39 (18·33); C P=0·35 (49·45).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is still [illegible] and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. The [illegible] morning westerly to north-westerly winds prevail in [illegible] Verával, and the force has been fresh to light. This [illegible] Bhuj. The wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at [illegible] excess 18 at Ajmere, and 16 at Akola and Bombay. The West-maximum temperature is in considerable to large [illegible] many the averages in Berar, the Central and Northern Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. The highest Malegaon, Sholapur, Poona, Mahableshwar, in excess Cuddapah, and in very large excess at Delhi. The highest minimum temperature is in slight to moderate excess of the average in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad, many [illegible] the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity [illegible] Konkan small and the skies are mostly to over-cast in showers places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karwar, (1·06") and Goa (1·08"), and light to moderate [illegible] gradient at Veraval, Amraoti, Bombay, Ratnagiri, at half its Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin. The monsoon winds of its on the West Coast is rather weak, being about, thereby average strength between Bombay and the Northern Provinces, indicating the probability of light to moderate [illegible] scattered on that coast. In Berar, the Central [illegible] RS, Gujarat and the Madras Presidency local [illegible] rn India. showers are only probable at present.

W. C. NIGEL JON
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Weste

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Friday's observations.—Pressure has decrea [illegible] ed a little around the Bay, and increased elsewhere. [illegible] the slight depression, which has been developing over the [illegible] Bay, has better defined, and is advancing towards the [illegible] Orissa coast, but there has been no [illegible] change of force [illegible] and Bengal, importance. Winds are cyclonic at the head [illegible] generally Bay, between south and east over Burma and [illegible] on the [illegible] westerly seaward. The force has fallen slightly except in the [illegible] gale is blowing temperatures remain above normal in all provinces [illegible] except Burma and Bengal. In the Punjab the abnormal [illegible] excess is considerable, and the maxima are from five to [illegible] degrees above normal. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and six at Sirsa. Rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, and a large part of the Peninsula. Tavoy reports over three, Sissagar and Darjeeling over two, and Moulmein, Akyab, Jessore, Gnatong, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Gorakhpur, Mormugon, Raipur and Sambalpur over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	53 41	47 69	48 42	49 21
Friday, August 23rd	0 0	0 63	0 64	0 58
Total fall to Aug. 23rd, 1895	79 50	57 1	58 5	50 43
Total fall to Aug. 23rd, 1894	68 63	57 71	56 43	55 34

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplana to from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 p.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd August 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·738
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·1
Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day	84·6
Maximum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of wind	S, SSE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	245
Fall of Rain	0·38
Total fall during month	13·56
... year	49·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0·09

DIVINE SERVICE.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Hymns 438, 310 and 316.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 430, 540 and 309.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 9-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 292, 163 and 165.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 214, 554 and 431.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANAD

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and Horn Nickel curi side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 5 and 7 per pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Trade having put in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Wallace Record Balls in stock.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 14, Marine Street.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FERROZ CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 81, Mahows Street, Bombay.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-8 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Tempting Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, WALJI & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CORSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Mahows Street.

GUARANTEED FRESH.—Cash Prices of English and American Tobaccos in 1-lb Tins:—Three Castles, Rs. 1. Gold Flake, Ans. 14. Capston Navy Cut, mild, and Medium, Ans. 10. Peace and War, Ans. 10. Prince's Eye, Ans. 8. Riverside, Ans. 7. Pioneer Brand, Ans. 6. Cakes of Durham, Ans. 14. Player's Navy Cut, Ans. 10. Bird's Eye, Ans. 12.—N. S. DANTRA and Co., Victoria Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED VICTUALLER.—You can get well ASSORTED LIQUOR at JAMES' RESTAURANT, facing Hummum Street, Fort.

BUNGALOW AT CHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW to let from October to June. Address, stating terms, "C." care of this Office.

WANTED Situation as a SERVANT, by a Graduate, with other Qualifications, under-stands Shorthand; would shortly going to England. Terms Apply care of this Office.

WANTED, for a Daily Paper, a Reporter, but Experienced, Steady Man Apply to the Office of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Apply with Specimens of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to "X.," GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

WANTED HEAD PRESSMAN.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X." care of this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met. He and his servants are civil and attentive. the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charges. I wish Mr. Benzoni every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

SPEEDS! SEEDS!!—Sutton's, in hermetically sealed boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 22. Flower, at Rs. 4, Rs. 8, and Rs. 10-8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rachey Hotel, the Byculla, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO BE LET, furnished, at Poona, for September and October, an Upper-storied HOUSE in the best part of the Cantonment, fully Furnished. Drawing-room, Dining-room and four Bed-rooms, five if no Dressing-room required. Apply to Messrs. Morgan and Balkrishna, Poona.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to Date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. At Evening Classes, Rs. 5 per month for 12 months. Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget, viz., containing all the information of the previous week, and ably arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 11 per year, including Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so change—as said by Mrs. S. Swinah from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—Best Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, Rain or Instrument. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 23 to Rs. 80. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 5-8 per Phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O., Beadon Bakhaye's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central, Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation, and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

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ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—I have now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

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[ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.]

HAIG'S "GLENLEVEN" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE BREWERS' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER, 13TH TO 23RD MARCH 1895,

FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY

ALSO THE GOLD MEDAL EXHIBITION, AT SUNDERLAND, ...ber, 1894.

Held in Decem... & CO., LD., SCOTLAND.

JOHN HAIG & CO., MARKINCH, ... FOR INDIA:—

SOLE AGENTS ... DAY & CO., BOMBAY.

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PERFECT PEBBLES.

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(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

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SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for the correction of the particular defect of sight for which they are designed.

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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also favour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removable conditions of the refraction.

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DR. GHEESTA Leaves Bombay for a Fortnight or so, for Up-country, as his Professional Services are required by a Chief in Kathiawad.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions," their Allgunt-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
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Greatest Horse food; best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Greatest Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

In the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for Bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability tasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonics their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Rs. 1-12 The genuine are in green packages, with "Physician Lambert" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY; being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

...dia, 2,151 tons, Captain ... for Karachi, with the

THE City Line s s City of Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain J Seater, sailed yesterday, cleared yesterday for Calcutta same bottom cargo. ...h a general cargo and five deck

THE BISN Co's s... tain G A Shepherd, ... and Persia S N Co's ss Mohamvia coast ports, wi... tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, will sail passengers. ... Jeddah &c., with a general cargo and 90

THE Bombay ... engers.

mady, 1,251 BISN Co's ss Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J to-day, for Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from deck passengers ... Karachi (21st August), with a general cargo and the

THE ... lowing passengers:—Mr H J Rus'omjee, Mr W ... Bedford, Seth Gopaldas, Mr and Mrs Robard, Mr T P Linglis, Mr A Bedford and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2213 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (20th July) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W A Graham and Co. During the voyage she experienced moderate south-west monsoon from Aden to Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Alpine	1393	Walker	Marmagoa	23-8	F Muir &Co
S	Clan Maclean	1439	Alexander	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C	Nader	1169	Macalister	R S Port		B&P S N Co
D	Mahomedi	1230	Hardcastle	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
F	Lascrona	1417	Dobson	Rangoon	23-8	W & A G & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			H M S Government
B	& J Tennasserim					H M S Government
K	Bahadur	849		Keyser		Shepherd & Co
L	Mahsmadi	548	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	223	Not fixed			Shepherd & Co
N	Lindisfarne	3260	Andrew	Ruttonji Bamon	1 & Co	
P	Thibet	1955	Garret	Not fixed		H O Cassum
Q	Culma	1463	[illegible]	Rangoon	26-8	M Mackenzie & Co
R	Alongside H Torpedo Boat No. 101					H M S Government

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunjee...456 ... Ahmed... Kurrachee... 21-8 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shannon	3049	Crowe	London	23-8	P & O S N Co
5	Ganges	423-6	Curry	London	6-9	P & O S N Co
6	Imperatrix	3231	Rasovich	Trieste	1-9	A Lloyd
10	City of Dublin	2151	Seator	Karachi		Forbes & Co
12	Mehiley Hall					
15	Dwarka	761				

MERC...

...E Bates & Co
...Karachi... 21-8 M M & Co

...WETHER DRY DOCK.

...Saturday, August 24.

...3231 ... M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Glasgow, July 20
	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Aug 21
	Jubeda (s)	Tyndal	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	La Serena (s)	Dobson	Colombo
	Shannon (s)	Crowe	Leco
	City of Dublin (s)	Seator	Karachi
	Rajpootana (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, &c

The steamer M... hor port clearance ... Mohammadi, Captain Hardcastle, obtained ... yesterday for Jedda, &c.

The following ... Steamer Dur... vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
... Kur... ra, for Karachi
... Hi... for Bombay, &c
... H... ded, for Marseilles
... Hispania, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Ganges (s), 21... Lindisfarne (s)... 1, Creery ... Rosetta (s), 2039, Wright
Naderi (s), 16... 1914, Andrews ... Clan Maclean (s), 1439, Alexander
Imperatrix (s... 22, Brady ... for Bombay
Okhla (s), 34... 3,240, Rasovich ... City of Dublin (s), 2150, Seator
Mashley Ha... Hall, Houghton ... Fermfield (s), 2225, Watson
... Qua-rin... (s), 2182, Mc... Strathairly (s), 2704, Coulthurst

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Ca... ...ning, Holland ... H M Bulk Tenasserim, Goodfellow
R I M S Da... Harwich ... ridge
R I M S ... estigator, Oldham ... H M S Assaye, Cave.
Street ... Warren Hastings, Cormoran (German-Man-of-War) Brinkmann
R I M S ... Vancoury, Kendall

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
13	Satrunjee	F Ahmed	Bombay
1	Kurrachee	Borchorn	Hamburg via By
18	Dwarkadhay	McKenzie	Bombay
17	Ktoria	Tice	Do
	St George	Bevis	Do

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
9	Leander	Robson	Hamburg
13	Satrunjee	F Ahmed	Bombay
14	Ehrenfels	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg & Bremen
	Bulawayo	Clinie	Port Said for Orders
	Kola	Whitehead	Bombay
15	Ariel	Usher	Port Said for Orders
16	Lingfield	Jameson	Do
	Dwarka	Tice	Bombay
	Asama	Bevis	Hamburg
	Indhela	Hollwell	Port Said for Orders
17	Saint Enoch	Mundle	Do

SS Europa, ... VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
... Strathdon... Borchers, D Graham and Co, for Hamburg
... Kt of St ... McKenzie, W Cooper and Co, for Antwerp
George, Bevis, W Cooper and Co, for Liverpool

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 19 Dunora ... Smith ... London, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19.—S... Steamers Lightning and Kohinur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
21	Putlala	Cameron	Negapatam,
	Cumeria	Goalpara	Singapore.
	Goalpara		Rangoon.
20	Kangra		

DEPARTURE.

S... Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—3 cwts ivory, E Passaya and Co; 753 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ganges s—2,496 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lindisfarne s—18,000 cwts wheat, bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co; 3,301 cwts myrabollams, Tooppen and I Co; 9,993 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Okhla s—291 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH AUGUST, 1895.)

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s Bombay—62 cwts cotton, unpressed, 30 cwts wool unpressed, 3317 cwts rapeseed, 350, 7,013 cwts wheat, and 87 corges skins

Dumra s Bombay—171 bales cotton, for transhipment to Genoa; 210 cwts cotton unpressed, 87 cwts wool unpressed, 5,082 cwts rapeseed, &c, 5,110 cwts wheat, and 110 corges skins.

Leander s Hamburg—19,002 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1103 cwts gingelly seed, 36,516 cwt wheat, and 2,485 cwts linseed.

Rufford Hall s Liverpool—19,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, for transhipment, to Dunkirk and 25,698 cwts wheat.

Satranjee s Bombay—180 cwt cotton unpressed, 214 cwts wool unpressed, 771 cwts rapeseed, 3,5?? cwts wheat, 60 corges hides for transhipment to Genoa, 2 cwts rice and 8,512 lbs tea.

Bulawayo s Port Said for orders—1,05,531 cwts wheat.

Ariel s Port Said for orders—30,483 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Looksley Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—899 pieces grey goods (foreign), 250 pieces white goods (foreign), and 125 pieces print (foreign)

City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool), 60 pieces print (foreign)

Winter Hall s (Liverpool)—1,538 pieces grey goods (foreign.)

City of Venice s (Liverpool)—4,495 pieces grey goods (foreign) 477 pieces white goods (foreign) 14,500 lbs grey yarns foreign and 1,320 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign)

Assyria s (Bombay)—120 pieces print (foreign)

Dwarka s (Bombay)—5,150 pieces grey goods (Indian) 20 pieces white goods (Indian) 250 pieces printed (foreign), 401 pieces prints (Indian) and 600 lbs grey yarns (Indian)

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—22150 pieces grey goods (foreign) 19,029 pieces white goods (foreign) 30,358 pieces prints (foreign,) 20,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 35,683 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,009 cwts iron bar &c., and 130 tons coals

Ehrenfels s (Hamburg) 30 pieces prints (foreign) 8,300 cwts iron bar, &c, 22,713 cwts steel and 15 cwts spelter

Dumra s (Bombay)—227 pieces greyfgoods(foreign) 999 pieces grey goods(Indian) 4'0 pieces white goods (foreign) 1,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 5'0 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian)

Jayas (Bombay)—10 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1013 pieces grey goods (Indian) 23 pieces white goods (foreign) and 10 pieces prints (foreign)

Kola s (Bombay)—7069 pieces grey goods (foreign) 20,611 pieces grey goods (Indian) 10,595 pieces white goods (foreign), 19,019, pieces prints (foreign), 572 pieces prints (Indian), 1,800 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 25,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 11,522 lbs T red and dyed yarns(foreign) 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 135 cwts copper.

Satrunji, s (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), 329 pieces grey goods (Indian) 4453 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,1 pieces (foreign), 1500 lbs grey yarns (Indian, 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 87 cwts copper.

Europa s (Hamburg via Bombay)—1,211 cwts iron bar, &c

Dwarka s (Bombay)—881 pieces grey goods (foreign), 14,026 pieces grey goods (Indian) 338 pieces white goods (foreign) 225 pieces prints (foreign), 250 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 6700 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 1238 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 10 cwts steel, 12 cwt copper, and 4 cwts yellow metal.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... " 27th, 10h, 36·6m. a.m.

Sat. 24—Cricket; Presidency vs Parsees; Mymbelpat vs. Hindus (one Return); Y. M. C. A. vs. Franciasco M. Battalion; and B. V. R. vs. Army and Navy Stores—Departure of Lord Sandhurst for Poona, 2 p.m.—The Sun Mills Meeting, 1 p.m.—Sunrise Maratha 5. and W. Co. Meeting, 2 p.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Half Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club—5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 3-47m., 3-5s.; Low water 8-53m., 9-2s.

Sun. 25—11th Sunday after Trinity—Cricket: Baroda vs Mara; and Parsee Gymkhana vs. St. Xavier's College—Meeting of Parsees, Alibless Brug, 4-30 p.m.—P. and O. Co's s s. Thames, with English Mails of 9th inst, expected to arrive—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 2-26m., 2-24s.; Low water 8-1m., 8-33s.

Mon. 26—Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting 5-30 p.m.—Sunrise Maratha 5. and W. Co. Meeting, 2 p.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Half Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club—5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 3-47m., 3-5s.; Low water 8-53m., 9-2s.

Tues. 27—New French Press Co, Meeting, 3-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 4-25m., 3-58s.; Low water 10-0m., 10-22s.

Wed. 28—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Gymkhana Old Spoons, 10 p.m.—Anthropological Society, Meeting 5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 5-42m., 5-0s.; Low water 11-57m., 11-38s.

Thurs. 29—Bombay Philharmonic Society's afternoon concert —Funeral Grand Police (ex Framjee Dinshaw Petit) 6 p.m. —P. and O. s. s. ... ton, expected to arrive—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 7-23m., 6-39s.; Low water 1-42m.

Fri. 30—Cricket; Gymkhana vs. Ahmedabad, at Prize Distribution, 5 p.m., Town Hall ... Departure of English Mail per s. s. Thames—Sunrise 5-45 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 8-08m., 8-15s.; Low water 1-8m., 2-3s.

CALCUTTA EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH AUGUST, 1895.)

EXPORTS.

Ganges s—2,496 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Lindisfarne s—18,000 cwts wheat, bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co; 3,301 cwts myrabollams, Tooppen and I Co; 9,993 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

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City of Venice s (Liverpool)—4,495 pieces grey goods (foreign) 477 pieces white goods (foreign) 14,500 lbs grey yarns foreign and 1,320 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign)

Assyria s (Bombay)—120 pieces print (foreign)

Dwarka s (Bombay)—5,150 pieces grey goods (Indian) 20 pieces white goods (Indian) 250 pieces printed (foreign), 401 pieces prints (Indian) and 600 lbs grey yarns (Indian)

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—22150 pieces grey goods (foreign) 19,029 pieces white goods (foreign) 30,358 pieces prints (foreign,) 20,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 35,683 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,009 cwts iron bar &c., and 130 tons coals

Ehrenfels s (Hamburg) 30 pieces prints (foreign) 8,300 cwts iron bar, &c, 22,713 cwts steel and 15 cwts spelter

Dumra s (Bombay)—227 pieces greyfgoods(foreign) 999 pieces grey goods(Indian) 4'0 pieces white goods (foreign) 1,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 5'0 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian)

Jayas (Bombay)—10 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1013 pieces grey goods (Indian) 23 pieces white goods (foreign) and 10 pieces prints (foreign)

Kola s (Bombay)—7069 pieces grey goods (foreign) 20,611 pieces grey goods (Indian) 10,595 pieces white goods (foreign), 19,019, pieces prints (foreign), 572 pieces prints (Indian), 1,800 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 25,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 11,522 lbs T red and dyed yarns(foreign) 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 135 cwts copper.

Satrunji, s (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), 329 pieces grey goods (Indian) 4453 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,1 pieces (foreign), 1500 lbs grey yarns (Indian, 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 87 cwts copper.

Europa s (Hamburg via Bombay)—1,211 cwts iron bar, &c

Dwarka s (Bombay)—881 pieces grey goods (foreign), 14,026 pieces grey goods (Indian) 338 pieces white goods (foreign) 225 pieces prints (foreign), 250 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 6700 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 1238 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 10 cwts steel, 12 cwt copper, and 4 cwts yellow metal.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... " 27th, 10h, 36·6m. a.m.

Sat. 24—Cricket; Presidency vs Parsees; Mymbelpat vs. Hindus (one Return); Y. M. C. A. vs. Franciasco M. Battalion; and B. V. R. vs. Army and Navy Stores—Departure of Lord Sandhurst for Poona, 2 p.m.—The Sun Mills Meeting, 1 p.m.—Sunrise Maratha 5. and W. Co. Meeting, 2 p.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Half Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club—5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 3-47m., 3-5s.; Low water 8-53m., 9-2s.

Sun. 25—11th Sunday after Trinity—Cricket: Baroda vs Mara; and Parsee Gymkhana vs. St. Xavier's College—Meeting of Parsees, Alibless Brug, 4-30 p.m.—P. and O. Co's s s. Thames, with English Mails of 9th inst, expected to arrive—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 2-26m., 2-24s.; Low water 8-1m., 8-33s.

Mon. 26—Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting 5-30 p.m.—Sunrise Maratha 5. and W. Co. Meeting, 2 p.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Half Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club—5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 3-47m., 3-5s.; Low water 8-53m., 9-2s.

Tues. 27—New French Press Co, Meeting, 3-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 4-25m., 3-58s.; Low water 10-0m., 10-22s.

Wed. 28—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Gymkhana Old Spoons, 10 p.m.—Anthropological Society, Meeting 5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 5-42m., 5-0s.; Low water 11-57m., 11-38s.

Thurs. 29—Bombay Philharmonic Society's afternoon concert —Funeral Grand Police (ex Framjee Dinshaw Petit) 6 p.m. —P. and O. s. s. ... ton, expected to arrive—Sunrise 5-44 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 7-23m., 6-39s.; Low water 1-42m.

Fri. 30—Cricket; Gymkhana vs. Ahmedabad, at Prize Distribution, 5 p.m., Town Hall ... Departure of English Mail per s. s. Thames—Sunrise 5-45 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 8-08m., 8-15s.; Low water 1-8m., 2-3s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AU

Y COMMAND ORDERS.

M OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

General Lugard, Commanding Bombay ying been temporarily appointed to the the Madras District, is, under instruc- he Army Head-quarters, India, directed o Madras, and join his appointment as ble.

Works Department—Major Main, R.E., to the Bombay Command, is posted to Division, Military Works.

tary of State for India, having autho- Sir John Watson, V.C., K.C.B., to dia in the autumn of this year to visit Horse Fairs, &c., Staff Officers in this authorised by the Government of the necessary railway warrants and nveyance in India when applied for

uctions received from Army Head- it is notified for information that eginning with the year 1896-97, gunners and drivers of batteries proceeding Home, who have not enth year of the service on the 1st retained in India.

tioned Officers have been reported to required examination in the follow- —Persian, lower standard—2nd- croft, Middlesex Regiment, attached to the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Hindustani, lower standard—Lieutenant Oates, Leinster Regiment, attached to the 3rd Bombay Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Hall, 2nd Durham Light Infantry; and 2nd-Lieutenant Bingham, Loyal North Lancaster Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs:—Captain St. L. Chase, V.C., 2nd in-Command, 28th Bombay Infantry, for one year; and Lieutenant Rowlandson, Adjutant, 26th Bombay Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate; and Lieutenant Brett, R.A., No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, for six months.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Assistant-Surgeon (1st class) Hudson, for one year, on medical certificate in India; Assistant Surgeon Sinclair Barnet, for three months, on medical certificate in India; 7th Hussars, Quarter-master and Honorary Captain White, an extension of leave, pending retirement, on private affairs, out of India; Captain W. D. Barrard, 72nd Field Battery, an extension of leave from 29th July to 18th October, 1895, on medical certificate, out of India. Royal Lancaster Regiment 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Carleton, an extension of leave, to date of arrival of Battalion in England, on private affairs, out of India, in extension of leave granted in the Bombay Orders.

LORD SANDHURST'S INSTALLATION AS PRO. DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

Last evening, at the Town Hall, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, who specially came down from Poona, on the preceding evening, was installed as Pro. District Grand Master of Bombay in the presence of a grand and imposing assemblage of Freemasons of Bombay. A special communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its territories under England was held for the purpose, at 6 p.m., in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, which had been converted for the occasion into a Lodge room, p rfect in all its parts, and beautiful in its arrangements. An excellent bust of the Grand Master H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, which was presented to the District Grand Lodge some years ago, was advantageously placed on an elegant stand behind the Pro. District Grand Master's chair. A special-robing room had been prepared for the Pro. District Grand Master, and another for the rest of the brethren. The arrangements for the Lodge Room and the decorations for the banquet, which was held in the large hall, were entrusted to a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. E. J. Smith, District Grand Secretary, Framroz R. Joshi, J. F. Peacock, D. R. Chitlegar, Cowasjee Dkerjee Khartaz, G. Mackenzie, Dinshaw Mistri, and A. Bapiston. All the arrang[illegible] ried of[illegible] time a[illegible] membe[illegible] judgmen[illegible] themselv[illegible] on their [illegible] took their [illegible] spective banners, which were all hung up, and were seated by 6 p.m. Mr. H. Wynford Barrow, the Deputy District Grand Master in charge in the absence of Mr. J. M. Shields, accompanied by the officers of the District Grand Lodge, entered the Lodge in procession, and took the chair soon afterwards, and opened the District Grand Lodge, when he received the high honours due to his position. Mr. E. J. Smith, the courteous District Grand Secretary, then read the summons convening the special communication. The roll of Lodges was called over; distinguished visitors were received and conducted to their places; and Mr. J. W. Smith, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, accompanied by his officers, entered the District Grand Lodge in procession, and was duly received and saluted with high honours. Among the officers who accompanied him as guests were Messrs. K. R. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, Captain A. D. Wise, Grand Secretary, Dr. E. P. Underwood, Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, Messrs. P. N. Wadia, C. D. Furdoonjee, Major Allan Smith, Messrs. Mirza Hoosein Khan, A. F. Solon, and Rustom K. R. Cama. The Deputy District Grand Master then addressed the District Grand Lodge, and stated the special business of the communication. The Marshal (the Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell) next announced that H. E Lord Sandhurst, the Pro. District Grand Master Designate, was without, and requested that he might be installed. The Deputy District Grand Master required the patent of appointment to be presented, which was done, and after examining it, pronounced it to be in order, and passed it to the District Grand Secretary. The Marshal and seven Past Masters (Mr. Justice Parsons, Messrs. W. L. Harvey, G. K. Heinrichs, Framroz R. Joshi, S. N. Cooper, Dr. H. Batlivalla, and Dr. [illegible]. R. Kirtiker) then went out, and introduced the Pro. District Grand Master Designate in procession, all the brethren standing to order; and after certain ceremonies, the latter was conducted into the chair, and proclaimed by the Marshal and saluted. He then addressed the District Grand Lodge, and soon after closed it. His Excellency was accompanied to the ceremony by Surgeon-Major Croly.

The brethren then retired to the banquet tables, which had been arranged by Mr. Borri, of the Victoria Terminus, in three long parallel rows, covers being laid for about 150 gentlemen. The large central hall was ablaze with the light of Chrystal starlights and nine sunburners. Bunting and flags all over the hall formed a prominent feature. The organ platform was decorated with rows of plants, in flower and foliage, and a network screen of flowers and ferns at the back of the Pro. District Grand Master's chair, over which waved coloured flags. Two colossal arches, with full foliage, spanned the hall from pillar to pillar, from which were suspended suns and stars worked in flowers. The pillars were decorated with shields and emblems of different Lodges and Chapters, over which were artistically arranged suns and moons worked in flowers. A large net-work screen of flowers and evergreens enveloped the marble statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone at the north end of the hall, surmounted with the word "Welcome" worked in flowers. All the floral decorations had been made by Mr. H. A. Dubash, the local florist, and set off to great advantage the other attractions of the banquet-hall. A selection of music was played during dinner by the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. At the conclusion of the banquet, H. E. the Pro. District Grand Master proposed the toasts of the Queen-Empress and the Craft, the Grand Master H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; the Grand Master of Scotland and the Grand Master of Ireland; and the District Grand Master H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, which were cordially received. Mr. Barrow, the Deputy District Grand Master, then gave the toast of H. E. Lord Sandhurst which was most enthusiastically received. H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who was warmly greeted, in his reply alluded in very feeling terms to the loss sustained by Freemasonry by the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and expressed a hope that [illegible] day.

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St. Paul's offers a number of very tempting prizes and exhibitions to its students and opens the doors of the universities to boys who have owed their brains only for advancement. Though Church of England in spirit and teaching, there are no religious disabilities. Jews and Roman Catholics are allowed to share the privileges equally with the other denominations—a remarkable and uncommon toleration even in these overbroadening days. For boys not residing with their parents, there are boarding-houses, terms from 60 guineas, which are kept by the masters under authorization from the high master. A preparatory school where young boys are trained for the entrance examination and the foundation scholarships is also run in connection with the other establishment.

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To enter a boy for St. Paul's it is necessary to make application six months or so in advance as there are not many vacancies. The tuition fee is £24-9-0 a year, that is £8-3-0 a term, payable, like the entrance fee of £1, in advance. But three times a year, Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter there are certain number of free scholarships, which are open to public competition for juniors up to 14 years of age and seniors from 16 to 19. The papers, which are said to be rather "stiff" in schoolboy slang, are—1 Mathematics, 2 Divinity, History, Geography, and English Grammer, 3 Latin, 4 Greek, 5 French, 6 Freehand and Geometrical Drawing, and 7 Elementary Science. The senior scholars have in addition Chemistry and Physics and Linear Perspective.

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Among the principal scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes awarded by the governors, there are usually three for Classics, two for Mathematics, two for Science, and one for Modern History—varying in annual value from £80 to £30, and tenable at any College in Oxford or Cambridge. There is also one of the annual value of £50 tenable, for two years at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. St. George's Hospital also offers a scholarship of the value of £50 to students in their first year who have been educated at St. Paul's. Then there is the Kennedy Scholarship of £33 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge for proficiency in Mathematics; the two Perry Exhibitions of the annual value of £40 tenable for two years at Trinity College, Cambridge; the Barnes Exhibition of £38-6-8 tenable for four years at the University of Cambridge, the Sneek Exhibition of £30, and the Sykes Exhibition of £36, both tenable for one year at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, besides a number of lesser prizes for special classics and com ositions.

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The education of girls to-day claims quite as much consideration as their brothers, and in many cases brings quite as satisfactory results. At the North London Collegiate School for Girls, founded in 1850, by Miss Frances Mary Buss, F. C. P., and endowed in 1875 by a grant from the trust estate of the late Alderman Richard Platt, and other gifts, Miss Amy Hicks was awarded St. Dunstan's First Senior Exhibition £100 a year for three years, also the Gilchrist Scholarship of £30 a year for two years, besides other honours and prizes. In the sports with which the school breaking-up was celebrated Miss Hicks also showed her proficiency, and proved if proof is still necessary, that women's brains may be cultivated without sacrificing their health or injuring in any way their physique. Indeed, it would be hard to find a brighter, more lively, more robust-looking gathering of girls than were assembled in the fine gymnasium, in Camden Road, a better record for the year than they had made under Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc., who has succeeded the late Miss Buss as head-mistress.

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The North London Collegiate School is in touch with the educational movement. The [illegible] their special [illegible] for

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The progress or development of the various school systems is of great importance to all parents, but of peculiar interest to Anglo-Indians, inasmuch as they have to delegate the entire upbringing of their children into alien hands. To put their boys or girls to school is not a matter of experiment, which, if unsuccessful, can be remedied before harm is done or without great expense, as in the case of the average English father and mother at hand, always to judge that their children are well, and make fair progress. With Anglo-Indians it is sadly different. An occasional rush home at intervals of three or five years is all they may hope for. So their arrangements must of necessity be made with far greater foresight because of their greater duration—in fact their finality, until the recurrence of their triennial or quinquennial leave of absence.

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The importance to them of securing their children a good education, which means not merely book-learning, but the development, mental, physical, and moral, which they cannot undertake to look after themselves, is very evident. In the present fierce struggle for position—the result of increased population and school extension—it is not brain power alone that brings success, but capacity to use talent to the best advantage, and stamina to stand the strain of constant working at high pressure. For want of these essentials, genius is often squandered or brutalized, talents are entirely wasted which, properly directed, might be a mine of wealth to the possessor, and ordinary ability, under good guidance, most marketable, is utterly thrown away. To avoid such failure a school in touch with all the best developments of modern thought and run on lines broad enough to allow individual talent or characteristics free-play is what the Anglo-Indian parent has to find. The question is where?

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There is an insensible cultivation of the faculties in the life of a big city, which is good for the Anglo-Indian boy, because of his certain predisposition to Eastern languor and dreaminess. The wide-awakefulness, alertness, readiness for any emergency that is second nature to the town-bred boy is more often than his exceptional talent, at the bottom of this success. He seizes his opportunity, and acts upon it, just as he would instinctively hail the right bus, or jump into the right train from sheer force of habit of observation—keeping the mind in touch with the things around him. This extreme mental activity may not conduce to sublime thought, or marvellous discovery, but it is the secret of getting on of making one's mark and keeping up to, or if possible a head of one's day.

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Of our big London schools, St. Paul's, at West Kensington, has been of late one of the most distinguished. Any one who goes westward along the High Road Kensington must notice the splendid block of red brick standing back in its own grounds from the main road. This building, replacing the old school, founded A.D. 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, is admirably fitted for its purpose. Lofty halls and passages, well lighted and ventilated, and spacious playgrounds, where the boys have the freedom of the country, with the educational advantages of the town, have been secured in exchange for the quaint old city-houses, whose only recommendation was their poetic tradition and their picturesque vicinity to St. Paul's Cathedral. In these new schools there is room for 153 foundation scholars and several hundred paying students.

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Wednesday, 31st July, Apposition Day at St. Paul's, brought together a great crowd interested in the work of the session. In the afternoon, the breaking up for the holidays was celebrated by speech-making, and in the evening by a soiree, which gave an opportunity of seeing the school to those who did not know it before. A band, Herr Gotheb's Vienna Orchestra, played in the large hall, near the main entrance, while the Army and Navy Orchestra were stationed in the lecture theatre, from which their music penetrated to the dining hall close by, where the visitors enjoyed it together with their trifle, ices, or claret-cup. In the board

TABLE TALK.

[By WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, August 2.

This done and that done, and all done, and the engagements all over, we may spread our wings—mine are gauzy and rainbow hued—and, like cherubim, only with more to carry, fly away for a while from this Babylon, now become a great bakery. Only for a little while, for the year has been dislocated by many events, and August will have to be a busy month at home. I go northward by that well-known route where, after five hours of uninteresting country, you pass into the land of Romance, where the Yorkshire hills and moors rise and stretch out on the right, and Helvellyn and Scafell with their sisters on the left; where the train crosses rushing brooks and deep green valleys; where you presently enter upon the western slopes of the Grampians, bare of trees at this point, but covered with heather and fern and shifting lights and subtle curves. And so, true to time, into the station of Edinburgh Town. "And now," says the young fellow in the carriage, who has smoked sixteen pipes and a-half since we started, with a couple of sandwiches between each, "I am going to enjoy a good meat tea." A manly tea! Artless youth, tea does not go with meat; tea may go with shrimps, and watercress, but not with meat; any more than strawberries go with London stout. But depart—thou art young. Hasten to thy combination of meat and tea.

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I think this makes thy fourth time that I have visited Edinburgh. Only the fourth. Well, there is still the same talk to take, and always there are fresh discoveries to be made. I start from the Castle and walk through the Lawn Market, the High-street, and Canongate; I contemplate Holyrood; I turn into the South Back of Canongate, into Cowgate, and the Grass Market. I walk up the narrow lane which leads past Heriot's Hospital to Greyfriars Church, and so, with one look at the College, up North Bridge into Princes-street. That is nearly the whole of Edinburgh that one wants to see; and Oh! me!—what a many things there are to think about as one goes along! * * * * * *

These stars represent the whole mass of historical associations which crowd into the mind. Astonishing, are they not? This time, however, I have been more than ever astonished by the wonderfully close resemblance between the architecture of old Edinburgh and that of France. There is exactly the same feeling about both; in the narrow courts one might be in a bit of old Paris. The *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles* might be illustrated from Edinburgh alone. The front of Holyrood might be standing on the banks of the Loire. How this resemblance began, we know well; but it goes on; the modern architects continue and perpetuate it.

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Half-way down the Canongate, as everybody knows, is the house of John Knox. I suppose that Scotchmen do really understand what they owe to this great man. Do they, however, always feel that it is through John Knox, and all he did for his country that now wherever the Pilgrim turns his feet, he finds Scottishmen in the forefront of battle, of civilisation, of arts and letters? They are Premiers in every colony, Professors in every University, Preachers, Editors, Lawyers, Engineers, Merchants, everything—always in the front. In the last Ministry there were, I think, six Scotchmen; at the present moment there are, I believe, five—much more than their share; but who is to turn them out? I cannot. Can you? What had John Knox to do with it? It must be allowed that the Scottish energy, mental and physical, is extraordinary; Knox had good material to deal with; but for the development of that material several things were required. Education, to begin with. John Knox perceived that want, and supplied it. Freedom of thought; freedom of speech; free loom of action. John Knox, the leader in that great movement which we call the Reformation, supplied all three. These things began with John Knox. They have kept his house; they have also marked the place of his grave with a little disc of stone. There it is—you can read the letters "J. K." And beside it—beside the grave of John Knox stands a leaden statue to his most Sacred and most Moral and most Religious Majesty King Charles the Second! Well, it is of lead; the material is significant. Besides, for a monument; if you want one—*circumspice*—look round the world.

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"Drive me," I said, "to Leith." "I will take you" said the coachman—Edinburgh coachmen are civil, well read, and well spoken—"by way of Newhaven." I knew nothing about Newhaven, but the vehicle presently found itself by the seashore—there were long piers or jetties, one, two, three; and there were fishing-boats behind the jetties—and then we drove through a street of extremely mean, small, and dirty houses; but to me they were all of interest, because they illustrated a fact rather difficult to understand. It is this: one of the first steps in architectural advance was when an upper chamber was added to the ground floor. Noone knows when this great invention was made; but the curious point is that at first, and for a long time, the approach to the upper chamber was by a staircase *outside*. There is no doubt at all about it; conventional drawings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries prove it; poems of the period allude to it. When the inner staircase was substituted I know not; probably the outer staircase was first used in houses of importance, and the outer steps were preserved in the smaller houses. However that may be, this street at Newhaven, through which we drove, still preserves the custom; there is before every house the outer staircase leading from the street to the upper chamber, once called the solar.

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Besides the old streets of Edinburgh, there is always something new to see. This time it is the great Forth Bridge. The most pleasant ride possible, along a smooth and well-kept road, takes one there; a stone wall is on either side, so that one has neither hedge nor wild flowers; there are parks and pleasaunces with lovely woods. Somehow the effect of the massed foliage does not seem so heavy as with us, perhaps because there are so many beeches and borders. We cross a lovely stream on the way by a high bridge. Far below at our feet, in its dark chasm, the white water, all foam and angry wave, hurries over boulders. What were we saying the other day about the Thames? That every river seems to have, to itself, its own separate existence; rightly the Greeks gave to each its god, so that the enjoyment of the first gentle wandering in the wood; next, the mad rush among the boulders; then the leaf over the cliff; and lastly, the final absortion in the mighty sea, might belong as a single life, always beginning, never ending, to some single sentient being. Then we came to the greatest masterpiece of man's energy and determination. To make this bridge has taken all the experience of all the ages since man first became Pontifex Maximus—Bridge-Builder Supreme; in this bridge are concentrated all the mathematics that apply to strength of material and power of water; all the craft and subtlety of machinery in melting and moulding, and shaping and cutting, the hard stuff that we call iron; there has been one master mind engaged upon it, and many minds equal to that master mind, understanding what he means, obedient to his will. And here we have this colossal Thing 200 feet above the water, over which the train tears and swings without so much as lessening the pace!

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A writer in the *Spectator* of last week—or the week before last—discourses on a subject which, he confesses, is beyond his comprehension, though trivial in appearance. He writes a dissertation on a certain nursery legend; he writes solemnly, yet not wisely. And, since the subject is of a solemnity even beyond this writer's grasp, one may be allowed to approach it with some diffidence in these columns. What is allowed in the *Spectator* may surely be allowed in these more trivial columns. The subject, in short, is nothing less than the old nursery rhyme.—

No the and Pins! Needles and Pins
When a man marries his troubles begins.

Now, at the outset, this writer misquotes. He writes "trouble," not "troubles," for the sake of grammar. As if grammar could limit or restrain human utterance in a subject of such enormous importance to the whole of humanity! He goes on to say that "for the life of him, he cannot understand the connection between needles and pins and the alleged pains of matrimony." Alas! what a sorrowful thing it is to see a writer engage upon a subject beyond his powers! Now listen. The Prophet—the Bard—he who utters any warning—who comes with a message to deliver—studies his openings. In Hebraic times he would have commenced with "Woe unto Tyré!" so that everybody would understand what was coming. In all times the Prophet strikes a note which may prepare the mind. This Messenger, with a preliminary trumpet blast, cries "Needles and Pins! Needles and Pins." How could he more effectively prepare the mind for that he announces? They are not woes, not tortures, not [illegible], not rackings; but the continual uneasiness the multitudinous prickings, the little worries which belong to the married life. The connection is quite obvious. After the introduction follows the grandly simple warning:

"When a man marries his troubles begins."

Not "trouble," if you please; "troubles"—troubles in the plural, not the singular; the million little troubles of everyday life demand "troubles," not "trouble." But then comes the verb "begins;" now the exigencies of rhyme come in. The verb has therefore got to be in the singular. Now, you understand. Let us never alter good old rhymes for the sake of grammar or of rhyme; the prophet knows what he means; he also knows how to make people understand what he means. I think it was St. Paul who said that those who marry shall have troubles in the flesh—Needles and Pins, you see. Yet we do marry. And why? Because there is a much more terrible and horrific rhyme, seldom quoted but always remembered—which says:

Hammer and Tongs! Hammer and Tongs!
When a man's single, they always belong.

Observe that the meaning is absolutely clear though grammar and rhyme are again lacking. What a warning! Hammer and Tongs!

GAMBLING-HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

When the bursat-ka-sutta or rain-speculation was put down with a heavy hand by the police, some three years ago, it was anticipated that the ingenuity of the baffled gamblers would enable them to invent some other mode of carrying on their trade with open doors, without fear of arrest. The prophecy was realised, for in less than a fortnight after Mr. Cooper, late Chief Presidency Magistrate, had decided that the rain-speculators were liable to be sent to jail, a number of Mahomedans opened, what were styled, "billiard-rooms," where a new form of sport known as bagatelle gambling was introduced. The mania spread all over the town, and more than a hundred rooms were opened at Grant Road and Bhendi Bazar, and were the means of ruin to many persons. The matter was not taken notice of by the police until Mr. E. Cecil Courtenay, who during his short stay in Bombay, and prior to his departure to Calcutta visited the dens, drew the attention of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Courtenay wrote to Mr. Cooper a graphic description of the evils he had seen, and asked the Magistrate to forward the letter to the Commissioner of Police. Mr. courtenay said that many a native workmen had been induced to enter into the dens had been reduced to a state of misery and destitution by being fleeced of their money or wages, which should have gone to the support in many cases of a wife and family. He said that the bad morals of Bombay among the native population had been well established long before the licenses for opening the so-called billiard-rooms were granted; and it should be the last city in the world where the authorities should permit any extra inducement to still further ruin the people. He pointed out that the charges under the Gambling Act had been comparatively reduced since the opening of the dens, and also cited an example, in which a miserable dupe staked his savings of five years, namely, Rs. 250, in four sums of Rs. 50 each, to satisfy the craving to win money at these tables, but he lost the whole in a few minutes. The man then went and purchased four annas' worth of opium, and was a corpse before night. The letter was forwarded by Mr. Cooper to Colonel Wilson, the then Commissioner of Police, who took prompt and decisive measures to suppress the gambling, but this was only after great difficulty, as the keepers of the rooms refused to shut them unless some of them were heavily fined by Mr. Webb, the Third Presidency Magistrate. The *modus operandi* then used was as follows: The owner collected all the bagatelle balls, a portion of which were marked with black spots to distinguish them as *winning* balls, the winning and non-winning balls being thrown together with the haul, money being freely staked upon each throw, and if the balls with the black spots got into the holes of the board the dupes were supposed to win twice the amount of their stakes. So that a boy staking four annas, if three marked balls each entered into a hole, would win twelve annas, if six balls entered he would win Re. 1-8. But that seldom if ever happened, and many of those who were caught into the snare were ruined. The throwing of the balls was never done by the players themselves, but by the owners of the table, or their assistants. But now under the very nose of the authorities another game of the kind has been invented by the gamblers, whose ingenuity in this instance surpasses all their former efforts. The game is greatly on the increase, and has caused no little sensation in the quarter of the native town, where the rooms are now opened. The other evening a representative of this paper visited the rooms, and we publish below the account of what he saw there. He writes:—

The new form of gambling differs only slightly from the game that was suppressed by the police three years ago, but it is much more dangerous to the public morals, because easy access is afforded to all sorts of people, rich or poor, and affords ready means of theft, as large sums of money are passed from one hand to the other in a very brief time. At Falkland Road there are about eight places, called bagatelle or billiard rooms. Practically they are open from the dawn of day until long past midnight. Some of them have no homes and sleep for an hour or two in the rooms; all of which are on the ground floor. Some of the houses have no floors, they being temporarily erected for the special purposes of the so-called bagatelle rooms. Almost all the saloons are on the thoroughfares along which the tram-lines pass, and some are only a short distance from the police chowkey. They measure about fifteen or twenty or at the most twenty-five feet. The rooms are easily recognised, being well illuminated with kerosine oil lamps which are kept burning most powerfully. As they are open to all passers-by, I found no difficulty in obtaining access, and as soon as I entered one of the saloons, I was invited to try "my luck." This was all the attention paid to me, because the men were so absorbed in their game that they forgot that there was a stranger among st them. There were about forty to fifty persons of lower strata of different communities, the Mahomedans predominating. Besides a bagatelle, a billiard table, the only furniture in the room, consisted of four benches which were placed around the bagatelle boards. The billiard table was not made use of at all, for the habitues of these dens are ignorant of the game, and only put the table there for a blind. At the head of the bagatelle table sat the owner, who collected the money of the stakes; while his assistant, a Hindu, was engaged [illegible]ring bills. The game was a very simple one. There were nine balls, which were thrown one by one with the hand, money being staked upon each throw by any number of persons. The owner accepts two sorts of stakes, and the chance consists in the balls entering the particular holes after striking another ball marked with black spots, which is placed near the holes agreed upon. If a player takes the win, and if the thrower is not successful, the owner gets the money of the stake; but if he wins, then the owner has to pay double or treble the amount as previously agreed to. Numbers of persons can at one time take the win or defeat, either with the owner or amongst themselves. There is no proper registration of the bets, and if there is any dispute amongst the bettors themselves, it is settled with a free exchange of blows or kicks. The owner of the table gets a commission of one piice from every winner on each stake, and at this rate he makes a large profit every day. If six or seven of the nine balls do not go into one of the particular receptacles, named beforehand, the excitement becomes very great, and comparatively large amounts are staked on the fate of the remaining two or three balls. The rapidity with which the bets changed hands clearly demonstrated that the passion for gambling had securely seized the habitues. They stood up on the form, and shouted out the amount of their stakes, which varied from one anna to five or seven or sometimes ten rupees. They continue to play until sleep or fatigue steals over them. Almost all these gambling halls are in close proximity to each other. I was informed that similar places are likely to be opened at Duncan Road, Parel Road, and Bhendy Bazar. The proprietors derive handsome profits in this shameful manner for in every game they stand to win. The locality where these halls are opened is also studded with still more objectionable houses of ill-repute, which are increasing in number. An idea of the havoc done by these dens can be gathered from the fact that persons of all ages visit them. I saw some lads, who were only ten to fifteen years of age, eagerly participating in the game. I was informed that the losers are led to resort to dishonest methods to recoup their losses, or to try their hand again. In the hope of getting a fortune, some of them pawn the jewellery of their wives or relations and when they lose them, they are likely to commit thefts. A bad feature of these houses is that school-boys play truant to go to them while their parents are under the impression that they are at school, instead of which they spend time in playing or looking at this immoral and dangerous game. It is just possible that the boys may rob their parents to stake at these tables and servants too are likely to be tempted to rob their masters. The owners of these tables certainly do not any honest labour in this respect, and it is high time that the police authorities stopped this gambling which is calculated to be most destructive to the morals of future generations. The Acting Commissioner, Mr. Gell, will be able to verify the statements I have made by visiting these dens, where so many persons lose their hard-earned savings of years in one or two nights. If Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner, firmly puts a stop to this dreadful evil, he will deserve the gratitude of those who are ruined by this seductive pleasure.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme of the seventh meeting to be held on Wednesday, 28th August, at 5-15 p.m., sharp:—

I.—Tent-pegging over a Hurdle—(a) Horses; (b) Ponies.

II.—"Lloyd Lindsay" for Sections.—To ride over two hurdles, dismount in alternate half sections, each half section to knock two cocoanuts off posts and return over hurdles. Time taken to last man in.

III.—"Affinity Competitions."—Lady to take twigs and gentleman pegs. *Points will be given for pace and style.*

IV.—"Polo Ball Race."—To fetch three balls one by one, and place them in bucket. Bare-backed.

V.—Pony Scurry.—For ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 40 or over.

Note.—There will be a table on the ground at which entries can be made. Intending competitors are requested to write their names there as soon as possible on the day of the sports if they do not do so in the Pavilion list.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Leaman, Indian Medical Service, officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District, vice Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Brown, Army Medical Staff.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Brown, Army Medical Staff, officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Rawalpindi District, vice Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Pollock, Army Medical Staff.

The transfer of Major M. F. Fegan to No. 14 Company Southern Division, R. A., is cancelled.

THE KUCHENG RIOTS.

DETAILS BY THE CHINA MAIL.

It is our painful duty, writes the Hongkong paper, to have to record an appalling massacre of missionaries at Kucheng, a town in the Fokien Province, about 120 miles from Foochow. The worst feature of the massacre is the fact that no less than eight ladies have been killed, besides the Rev. R. W. Stewart and his young son. Other ladies have been injured. Details of the massacre are still wanting, but it appears from the telegraphic despatches from Foochow that the Mission Station, (Church of England Zenana Society, and American Mission) were attacked by a Buddhist (vegetarian) sect on the night of Thursday, 1st August. The victims must have had some horrible experiences during the two following days. Their houses were burned down, four ladies being burned to death in sight of the fiendish monsters who composed the mob. Others were slashed with swords or pierced with spears, trampled under foot and treated with ostentatious indignities. Two or three ladies escaped to Foochow severely wounded, and two of Mr. Stewart's children are amongst the survivors. So far, beyond paying a visit to the Viceroy of the Province in company with the American Consul, the British Consul is not reported to have done anything, but the U.S. Consul despatched his Marshal to the scene of the massacre to protect the survivors. This is the most serious anti-missionary disaster that has occurred in China, with the exception of the Tientsin massacre in 1870. Following so closely upon the anti-missionary outrages at Chengtu, Kating and Wenchow, it ought to convince the Foreign Powers of the absurdity of treating China as a civilised Power. To be effective, the retribution for Kucheng must be quick and severe. It is not merely the missionary element which is in danger. It is the whole foreign prestige in China. Thanks to the ineffective system of treating with the Tsungli Yamen the Foreign Powers are continually bluffed; in previous massacres the real culprits have never been punished; and it is to be feared the officials in nearly every case that has occurred recently have connived at the outrages on the missionaries. Indignation meetings have been held at Shanghai and Foochow; there is a proposal to hold a similar meeting in Hongkong; we are informed that the report of the outrage has been received with indignation and horror in England. Surely the British authorities will be stirred up from its lethargy, and will seize this opportunity of teaching China a severe lesson. [illegible] compensation can never atone for the brutal, revolting, wholesale murder in cold blood of helpless British women and children. H.M.S. Linnet has been sent to Foochow.

NEWS FROM CHUNGKING.

Writing from Chungking, 12th July, a correspondent of the *Celestial Empire* says:—The strained condition of anxiety that prevailed here after the riots at Chengtu, and the news of outbreaks against missionaries in various other parts of the province, has relaxed in a certain extent since the measures taken by the native officials have proved so eminently successful in maintaining peace up to the present, and excitement appears to be dying down. There is no reasonable doubt that at one time the danger of an outbreak was imminent, and, if the Chinese *really* believe the infamous stories that are constantly being circulated to the detriment of those who are devoting their talents and lives to the improvement of their condition, the only matter for surprise is that the entire population did not rise in what did they believe in the truth of these slanders, would have been righteous indignation, and sweep every foreigner,—dependent for their safety as foreigners are upon Chinese good-will, and without the armed protection extended to other treaty ports,—out of the land. That the populace did not so rise speaks for the long-suffering patience of this people, ignorant and prejudiced reduced as they are by centuries of civil oppression and religious error to the lowest scale of human existence, and it speaks with no less force for their deplorable intellectual condition that credence is given to such false reports. The authors of these anti-foreign lies are those guilty of the outrages, not the easily swayed mob who committed them, and if justice is to be done, and apparently it has never been done yet in these matters, and it appears hopeless to ask for it, the instigators to crime should be sought out and punished publicly; our authorities should not be satisfied, as they have been hitherto, with the tardy execution of a few more or less innocent coolies, and the payment of a sum of money, neither of which courses touch the guilty ones in the least degree. Justice to the Chinese people—the most peaceable people in the world—and to the outraged foreigner alike, demand this action, and if the result be to silence those who in their secret hearts are jealous of the foreigners' enlightening influence, who skulk behind a credulous crowd, distilling with biting tongues their poisonous rancour, then a step will be gained for the cause of mutual national understanding greater than has ever yet been achieved.

The attitude of the Chinese here has been described as favourable to missionary effort, but the statement must be taken with certain reservations. There is no doubt that if the people were left alone anti-missionary disturbances would not occur, not because the people on the whole favour the foreign religion, but because the general feeling towards the foreigner is one of pity mixed with contempt; pity for the Chinese, because he is a Chinese; and contempt because he is quite unable to judge except by his own narrow outlook, circumscribed by the all-powerful "custom." This contempt has not been lessened by a knowledge of the history of foreign relations with China, which may be described briefly as a series of weak-kneed compromises, but has tended to enormously increase the Chinese idea of their own importance in the scheme of creation, and his scorn for people whom he can hoodwink and insult without exciting the poor, spiritless creatures to retaliation—for reasons of which he knows nothing, but ascribes to fear.

The proposal to have a Commission of Chinese and foreigners to enquire into the outrages seems feasible enough, but it is very much to be feared that it would end as other mixed Commissions have done before it—in the total diplomatic overthrow of the foreigners who, by reason of those very qualities which we admire in them, are incapable of meeting the Chinese on their own ground, and the British section of which would be still further handicapped by lack of support and interest in the Foreign Office and in Parliament.

Another correspondent writing from Changking on 12th July says:—Some news of recent date has come to hand from the West since the last writing. A letter from Chengtu brought with it copies of a new placard just issued in that city, not written and sent out in a sporadic impulsive manner, but printed from blocks and circulated wholesale, thus implying deliberation in manner and system in execution.

The placard itself is of a hortatory nature, addressed specially to that class of Chinese who "profess and call themselves Christians," warning them against self-deception, that the present crusade had not reached a termination, and that, to save themselves further molestation, they should renounce the alien faith and return to the worship of the gods.

A more recent letter tells of an attack upon the Catholic premises a few miles from Kuan-hsien, on the high road to the capital, in which not only the living members of the Church were assailed and their houses looted, but the graves of the dead of that faith were torn open and the bones scattered around the country side.

On Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. Squires and Miss Hol of the China Inland Mission arrived from Kiating, where they had been in residence with the mandarin in his yamen for some weeks past. Matters do not seem to moderate in that part of the province if their experience is to be taken as evidence. The determining factor in their coming from Kiating was the presence of placards on the street, stating that on the 15th of the present moon, during the feast at which many from outside the city would be present, an attack would be made on the yamen, both back and front; no harm would be offered to the Mandarin, but the foreigners were to be driven out.

From both Chengtu and Suifu we hear reports of threats on the part of the people. In the former place it is said that no one must be punished for the rioting, or there will be further trouble, while at the latter, the Magistrate is threatened with popular vengeance because he has received bribes from the foreigners to protect them—at least this is the usual charge.

At Chungking the general aspect is unchanged. The examinations are expected to commence in two to three weeks and till they have passed there can be no permanent security. Just now the general interest is attracted towards the Taotai, who has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to leave for another post. Common report has it that he is to go to Japan on Government business, but whatever may be the cause, the foreign community generally will regret this departure of the genial Taotai Li, who has shown both capacity in his official relations with, and good-will in a general sense towards the foreigners.

Preparations to receive the retiring Viceroy are being made at the river side. It is a little ironical that after having started and enjoyed the fun of the late outbreak against foreigners in the western part of the province, this haughty official should now be allowed to retire to his ancestral home with both "face" and fortune intact. In the absence of any method to assail either, your correspondent in Chungking can but "grin and bear it," as before they have made a virtue of necessity in kindred circumstances.

A young French explorer, M. Gaston Donnet, contributes to the "Revue Bleue" some vivid descriptions of the French colony of Senegal. The following happened at Saint Louis, the capital, a [illegible] unprogressive French colonial town [illegible]aten up with red tape and officialism. M. Donnet tells us that he and a fellow traveller wanted to take a bath. There is no establishment in the capital of Senegal. Rumour had it that it was possible to hire baths at the hospital. "We asked," he says, "one of the servants there for a bath." "Certainly; take seats. [illegible] Your names, surnames, and birthplace?" "But we only want a bath." "Exactly. What is your name and where and when were you born and are you Government servants, soldiers, or officers? No, well the rules do not provide for this. Wait a minute, I will read them over again. Yes, here is your case. You first make out on stamped paper an application to the Governor of the Colony. After favourable notice from the Governor, you send another application to the chief colonial doctor, who will send for you and will examine you." "But we are not ill." "It is the rule. Having examined you, the doctor will give

morning, the Presidency were 33 ahead of the Parsees with only two wickets down. Below are the scores :—

PRESIDENCY.	
D E Mody, c Jardine, b Anderson	11
B C Mashitwal e, st Stephens, b Sinclair	0
K M Mistry, c Stephens, b Sinclair	50
B D Gagrat, b Sinclair	40
D D Kanga, c Jardine, b Sinclair	10
D C Daruwalla, b Hair	0
N C Rapsonia, b Sinclair	0
S B Spencer, played on, b Hair	0
K R Gandi, c Lenard, b Hair	0
D N Writer, c Browne, b Hair	0
B M Billimoria, not out	8
Extras	12
Total..	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Sinclair	90	8	43	5
Hair	90	7	25	4
Anderson	35	0	14	1
Reynolds	30	1	18	0
Browne	35	0	31	0

PARSEE.	
M R Jardine, b Billimoria	5
H Reynolds, c Gagrat, b Rapsonia	27
J G Lenard, bold out	72
Capt Poore, not out	56
C Lenard	
Capt Cumming	
H Browne	
H Anderson	
C B Stephens	to bat.
C L Sinclair	
J Jardine	
A R Hair	
Extras	4
Total..	164

The game will be resumed this morning at 10-45.

A Cricketing Correspondent writes :—As it has not before been my good fortune to witness at Bombay the annual fixture between the Europeans and the Parsees of this Presidency I cannot say how far the attendance this year compares with that of last year. Suffice it to say that the whole ground was crowded with a throng of spectators. It created no little surprise on looking around at the vast assemblage of people, assembled together on this occasion, that an increasing interest is now taken by all classes in our national game. How well the people of this country have taken to the pastime is amply testified by the fact that it is as much as we can do to cope our own against the Parsee cricketers. They have shown themselves to the game admirably, and I think have fully repaid the debt they owed us for having taught cricket amongst them by showing us how we wish to retain our superiority we must play together more frequently. I was glad to see the steadiness of play which the Europeans and Parsees displayed in batting. He rendered a highly creditable account of himself, in view of the fact that he has had a chance of practising. Another thing, which struck me, in view of some recent correspondence in the papers, was the orderly behavior exhibited by the spectators. True, townyard Parsee fatteeminity. There was, however, no behindhand in applauding any good hits or runs that were obtained by either side, and in fact their behaviour was a pleasant contrast to the way in which Cricket enthusiasm on the pa fielding, always was a source of surprises, the latter part of the Parsee innings being no exception to the rule. It is really quite difficult to account for the eccentricities of the game. When a 100 went up amidst loud applause and waving of handkerchiefs only two wickets had fallen. Who would have dared to prophesy at that stage of the game that the whole side would be out for thirty more? Yet so it turned out. Great credit is due to the Presidency for playing up so well when things looked so dark for them. Truly *Dum spiro, spero* is a fitting motto on this occasion. Browne was not altogether a success in bowling. This may be accounted for from the fact that this was his first appearance in this important fixture, and he naturally felt a little nervous. The Presidency team assumed the defensive after tiffin, and started very moderately, Jardine's wicket going down after he had only knocked up five runs. After this the batsmen had it more their own way, and it was refreshing to see Greig playing up to his usual form, his forte (cutting) being particularly noticeable. Reynolds was disposed of for 27, being well held by Gagrat, in the long-field, the play up to that time having been slow. Poore now partnered Greig, and the two together defied all the efforts of the Parsee bowlers, who tried change after change and stratagem after stratagem without success. At last the century was hoisted amidst loud cheers, the Colaba contingent not being backward in this expression of approval. As a last resource against the combination Spencer put on an underhand bowler (Bapsola). No better luck, however, attended his efforts, his balls being treated with contempt. Underhand trundling is rarely seen in a first-class match, the reason doubtless being that more work with less exertion can be got on to a ball with the over-arm action. If the underhand style had anything to recommend it would doubtless be adopted by more first-class bowlers. In the case in point it was not only useless but expensive, several boundary hits being made from it. A few minutes before a quarter to five the combination had succeeded in going beyond the Parsee total, whereat much enthusiasm was naturally displayed. The prospects of the Parsees seemed gloomy in the extreme, four more standing at 140 for two wickets. At this time Greig was cutting most brilliant, the delight of his batting being quite a treat. His play is excellent form, the pair together, the spectators as fine an exhibition of batting as they could wish to see. Both were careful to take advantage of every loose ball, at the same time their play was extremely attractive, looking at the performances of Gagrat, Poore the batting may fairly be said to have been a feature of the day's play. After [illegible] runs had been signalled, a heavy shower came on, and stopped further work. The loss of an hour thereby occasioned will seriously affect the prospect of deciding the game in a given time. A draw would be most unsatisfactory both to players and spectators, but this contingency would be less likely to happen if the teams agreed to resume the contest an hour earlier [illegible] make up for lost time. After this morning's [illegible] of the heavy shower was over, many of the spectators went to view the scene of the fight, pointed out to one another interesting marks of the day's warfare, and walking reverently around the pitch as though the fate of nations hung upon the issue of the game.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH VS. 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.

This match was played on the 22nd inst., on the 21st Bo. I. ground, and resulted in a draw :—

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.	
Loo-Naik Shair Khan, b D Young	4
Sargn-t-Col Williams, c D Young, b Pitcher	1
Lascar Gannuk, b Pitcher	39
Pte Kannesther, c Moore, b D Young	3
Pte Shaik Ebram, b Barry	39
Pte Shaik Kasim, c Perkins, b D Young	4
Pte Goonnuk, not out	11
Naik Pandnak, not out	6
Pte Dundnak,	batting closed.
Pte Kalnak	
Pte Sagnak	
Extras	7
Total..	104

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.	
D Young, not out	33
Barry, c and b Shair Khan	0
Anthony, b Lascar	0
Nesbitt, c Shaik Khan, b Shaik Ebram	14
Page, b Kannesther	0
Pitcher	
Jones	
Chapple	to bat
Moore	
Ch tts	
Perkins	
Extras	3
Total..	50

RETIRE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Mr. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police, left Bombay yesterday afternoon for Europe, on leave. and O. Company's mail steamer Shannon, ...ge leave for two months. All the Superintendents of Police, a number of officials working at the office, and several native gentlemen were ...t the Victoria Dock to see the Commissioner off, and to wish him *bon voyage* ; amongst them being, Aga Akbar Shah, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Nensee Peroomashomed, Raghoonath B. Malap, Anundrao Narayen Vassoodevji Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Keravalla, Nusserwanji Pestonji Toddywalla, Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Akbaralli, Superintendents Crummy, Sweeney, Ingram, Jones, McDermott, Inspectors Framji Bhicaji, Lee Smith, Khan Bahadur Manockshaw Dhunjishah Talyarkhan, Rao Bahadur Morar Rao, Messrs. Ramchunder R. Dharadhar, Bejonji Nowrojt Toddywalla, Dewdut Dance, Byramji Cursetji Hotelwalla, Ardeshir Cursetji Hotelwalla, Pirojshah Jiwanjee, Jerjeebhoy Nowrojt Toddywalla, Balkrishna Sneevaji, Oomer Jamad, Mirza Hasan Khan, Mir Sarfaraz Ali, Buttoomey Karamsey, Essoofalli Abdulalli, Mahomedali Noorbhoy, and others. Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. Vincent, accompanied by Mr. Gell, the acting Commissioner and Mr. Vincent, junior, drove to the pier head, where on alighting the Commissioner was warmly received by those present. The presentation of floral compliments then commenced, and lasted until Mr. Vincent stepped into the launch. A few who came after the launch had left the pier, had to leave aside the floral wreaths and bouquets, which they had brought with them, and to satisfy themselves by only "salaaming" the Commissioner from a distance. Amongst the other passengers who left for Europe by the same steamer were Major B. Scott, R.E., C.I.E., of the Bombay Mint ; and Colonel H. W. Griffith, Commanding Convalescent Depot, Kasauli.

A poor peasant passenger by the unfortunate Maria P. begins a description of his experiences in this way : "I was asleep on my shelf when I was awakened by a shock that made me jump out of bed just as I was. I heard a confused, immense, deafening noise, and the steamer trembled as if it was alive. Quite without knowing what I did, I put on garments that I picked up haphazard, perhaps those of a dead man. Everybody was screaming, the women crying and clasping their children, seizing their own folks without in the least knowing what they did. Many people have died because they would not move, or because others prevented them from moving on deck. I saw some sitting on

LIGHTNING CHANGES.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADVERTISING COMPANY VERSUS F. T. ATKINS AND OTHERS.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on July 5th, before Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Byrne, Q. C., M. P., moved on behalf of the plaintiffs for an injunction restraining the defendants from carrying on business as advertising agents under the title of the Oriental and Colonial Advertising Company, and from receiving any monies payable in respect of contracts obtained by the defendant Atkins while in plaintiffs' employ.

Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P., appeared for the defendant Atkins, and Mr. Farwell, Q. C., for Mr. Ingpen for Mrs. Gulliver and Miss Norris, the defendants.

According to the statement of counsel, the plaintiff Atkins was at one time an agent of India merchants, who had carried on the business for 50 years. The chants and shipping agents for [illegible] been connected defendant Atkins had previously Allahabad, and in with a newspaper published at [illegible] relations with this way had entered into business with the plaintiffs. In 1891 Atkins came to England, and entered the employment of the plaintiffs as manager of their advertising business. It was part of the agreement that he was to have office accommodation at plaintiffs' place of business, and also that the plaintiffs should pay the fees for his children's schooling and board at the defendant Gullen's schooling and board at the defendant Gulliver's school, and that he was to have a commission on advertising orders obtained by him, and also on advertising contracts obtained by him, and on certain prices. It was agreed that certain firms travelling expenses. It was agreed that certain firms were to be canvassed for advertisements, and this defendant did, but without success, representing amongst other things that he could not show photographs of the sites for the proposed advertisements. Things went on thus until November, 1892, the plaintiffs carrying out their part of the agreement as to payments, and making certain advances to the defendant. The plaintiffs subsequently discovered that during this period the defendant Atkins had been having circulars printed for the "Oriental and Colonial Advertising Company." Eventually the plaintiffs did obtain contracts from two firms for advertisements. In 1893 the defendant Atkins was sent to India on behalf of plaintiffs, to place advertisements for the firm. Much correspondence ensued between Atkins and plaintiffs, in the course of which the former represented that he had found great difficulty in obtaining places for the advertisements. In consequence of this being forestalled by the Oriental and Colonial Company, under management of a Mr. Gomfast. He omitted to mention, however, that Gomfast was his son-in-law, and himself said, counsel, that this "Mr. Gomfast" and himself were one and the same person. In January, 1894, in consequence of certain information coming to their knowledge, the plaintiffs caused inquirendent with the result that on the 26th January, said counsel, that wrote to Atkins reminding him of his duty, and refusing to recognise the Oriental and Colonial Company. There could [illegible] having only a pecuniary interest. While supposed to be working on behalf of plaintiffs, Atkins actually negotiated contracts with Messrs. Peek, Frean and Co., and others, on behalf of the Oriental and Colonial Company, and that he deliberately proposed to plaintiffs the cost of certain advertising sites in India. He (the learned counsel) claimed that under these circumstances the defendant Atkins had misused his position, and in fraud of his employment by plaintiffs, had conducted their business to the benefit of the Oriental and Colonial Company, and assumed the name of Gomfast. That was in the summer of 1892. He did not at that time, nor at any time, originate the Oriental and Colonial Company. It was established in 1893. If he had stated to the contrary it was not true. He would have described himself in 1893 as the General Manager of the Oriental company. The London address of that Company was 27, Caroline street—the same place had been taken for the past [illegible] business. The plaintiffs paid for his children's maintenance up till the end of 1893. Up to the time he left for India he had not disclosed to plaintiffs that he was connected with any other Company, and up to and after the date of his departure he was outwardly on perfectly friendly terms with them. He canvassed a firm at Warrington on behalf of the Oriental Company, obtaining the money for his journey from Mrs. Gulliver. He did not leave a letter dated 13th June at Ealing to be posted after he left for Warrington. Would not swear he was not at Warrington on that date. He did not think he told Mrs. Gulliver there was another advertising company called the Indian and Colonial. He did not go to India for the Indian and Colonial Company to obtain sites but to fix up plates in the best place he could get. He admitted that he has written letters to plaintiffs from India containing false statements. They were made with the intention of misleading the plaintiffs. He was not aware of having represented himself as managing proprietor of the Oriental Company, but the ordinary mode of conducting business in commercial circles was to lie. He admitted that a letter from him to plaintiffs from India, stating that he had been unable to arrive at any arrangement with "Mr. Gomfast," the supposed manager of the Oriental Company, contained lying statements, and that he had misrepresented the price asked for advertisement sites in Madras. It was false that he had seen "Mr. Gomfast." He received about Rs. 800 from the plaintiffs while in India. He did not remember using the name of Gomfast himself in connection with the Oriental and Colonial Company, but Mrs. Gulliver had used it. The circulars sent out by her company no doubt contained a large amount of information that the Indian and Colonial Company had instructed him to obtain, but he denied having given that information to Mrs. Gulliver, who had composed the circulars without his assistance. He was not struck with the similarity in the names of the Indian and Colonial and the Oriental and Colonial Companies.

ATKINS' CAREER.

Re-examined, the defendant Atkins, stated that he went to India 27 or 28 years ago. At first he was occupied upon railways. Later on he established a Provident Association which spread over India. Subsequently he established a Masonic magazine and temperance journal, and in 1874 a weekly paper, which later on became a daily. He was positive it was not before 1892 that the Indian and Colonial proprietors spoke to him about place advertisements. He made his inquiries from Partridgtons and Willing's, but did not apply to Wheeler's and from these he made his estimates for the Indian and Colonial Company about March, 1892. Mrs. Gulliver applied to Wheeler's people for their terms in February 1892, but not at his (defendant's) suggestion. There were about three firms who were applied to to advertise through the Indian and Colonial Company, but who advertised through the Oriental Company, as they considered the terms of the Indian and Colonial Company far too high. He had never communicated the name of any customer or intending customer of the Indian and Colonial Company to the Oriental Company.

MRS. GULLIVER'S EVIDENCE.

The defendant Gulliver's evidence was then read by Mr. Byrne. She said she first made Atkins' acquaintance in 1891. Atkins did not tell her that Wheelers advertised by plates in India. She did her the idea of starting an advertising business in India and other towns, not swear. Atkins did about July, 1892. When canvassing the Warrington and other firms for advertising. Atkins not tell her he had been for plaintiffs. The name "Oriental and Colonial Advertising Company" was suggestion of her own. Atkins suggestion of her own. Atkins was entirely opposed to it. Shown the list of firms to never suggest by Atkins on behalf of plaintiffs, he can say said she had seen the paper for the witnesses the day before. At the time Atkins consented to canvass for her she believed he had ceased working for plaintiffs. The circulars she sent out were entirely her own composition, and in doing so she had consulted books on geography, Indian railway guides and Wheeler's rates. She had received certain payments from two firms only for advertising. She could not answer for any statements made by Atkins in letters written by him from India to plaintiffs. She had always found him an honourable man.

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

Re-examined, witness said she desired to add, as to the composition of the circulars, that in addition to the information she derived from the books she consulted, she was also assisted by a letter and memoranda belonging to the defendant Atkins which she had found in the waste-paper basket. The name of the Indian and Colonial Company was not on these papers. Atkins knew nothing of this. In cross-examination on this point witness said she had thought of this before, but did not like to mention it as she thought it would hardly seem a straight-forward action on her part to make use of documents so found.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Mr. Byrne then addressed the judge on behalf of the plaintiffs. He asked his lordship upon the evidence to say that it was impossible Mrs. Gulliver could have got the information necessary for starting her advertising company except by communication with Atkins, and that the true inference was that this was a scheme concocted by Atkins assisted by Mrs. Gulliver. With regard to that lady's evidence, he must ask his lordship to disbelieve it to a large extent.

Mr. Justice Chitty : At first she told an incredible story. Then the incredible story is gone by the wrecked train, which left Hiroshima at 8-50 p.m. reason of what she found in the waste-paper basket. on the 24th ult., consisted of twenty third class carriages I cannot help thinking that Mrs. Gulliver would and three brake vans. The carriages contained 386 have something to say to one of her pupils who soldiers, 49 of whom were booked for Nagoya and the made use of information found in the waste-paper rest for Tokyo and Sendai. At 1-25 a.m. the train ran basket. off the rails at a place called Azanakibara, between

Mr. Farwell hoped his lordship would not convict Numonisai and Itozaki stations. Of the total number of his clients of the conspiracy which Mr. Byrne had suggested. not quite conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Chitty : You can [illegible] arguments from counsel on both sides. As to the terms of the injunction, Mr. Justice Chitty made an order restraining the defendant E. T. Atkins from carrying on any advertising business under the name of the Oriental and Colonial Advertising Company, or any name so nearly resembling that as to be calculated to deceive ; the defendants Gulliver and Norris at the same time undertaking not to carry on any advertising business under any other name than "Gulliver's Oriental Advertising Company," and not to hold themselves out as successors of the Oriental and Colonial Advertising Company. Cost to be costs in the action.—"Pioneer."

AN AMBASSADOR'S REMINISCENCES.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Franco-German War falling this month is quite an extraordinary number of unpublished reminiscences of the war of 1870 have come to light. Among the most interesting are the letters of the late Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron to his wife and children, edited by the Duc de Broglie, and published in the "Correspondent." M. de Gontaut-Biron was the first French Ambassador to Berlin after the war, M. Thiers having been struck with the ability of his former colleague at the National Assembly, and remembering, with his historian's partiality towards great names, that M. de Gontaut-Biron was a grandson of a Rohan and also of a Montmorency. M. de Gontaut-Biron, to whom the selection was suggested, was at first inclined to refuse. He felt that the position of Ambassador of the vanquished country to the victors' capital, while the country was still in mourning, might be a bitter lot. He was quite unprepared, as his letters show, for the courtesy of the Germans. The average Frenchman, even to this day, is perplexed at being received in Germany with such cordiality, and is easily overcome at a hospitable reception in London. It is a fact that foreigners like the French more than the French like foreigners, but the French do not know this, neither do the foreigners.

The Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron presented his credentials to the Emperor William in January, 1872, and for a period of fifteen days he noted down his impressions at Berlin day by day. He felt uncomfortable on his way to the Palace for his first audience with the Emperor. "I felt," he says, "like one of those kings vanquished and plundered by the Romans, following in the triumph of their conquerors. On the drawing-room doors hung thrown open I went forward alone, and saw a tall martial, and kind-looking man standing bare-headed and wearing the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. I walked up to him, making a low bow." He came forward, and the Ambassador delivered his speech, prepared beforehand. After speaking of the straight forwardness with which he would fulfil his duties, the Ambassador concluded with these words : "Peace with honour is a thing essential for nations." At those words the Emperor nodded slightly in token of assent. "These sentiments are also mine," rejoined the Emperor William, "I will endeavour to make your residence in Berlin as enjoyable as possible. The Empress Augusta, who always had a taste for French society and literature, received the Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron with marked graciousness, forgetting the etiquette of an first audience so far as to ask the Ambassador to take a seat. "It was, of course, a sacrifice for you," she remarked, "to accept the embassy to Berlin, and you may rely upon me that you will not repent it." M. de Gontaut-Biron [illegible] was particularly moved by the generous language of the noble Emperor Frederick. "I know some people in France," said the Prince Imperial, "I have often seen them in the course of the recent events." "Yes," said the Ambassador, "the Bishop of Orleans was grateful for the sentiments expressed by your Imperial Highness." "Oh, I remember Mgr. Dupanloup," hastily rejoined the Prince. "He was leaving for Bordeaux, and I only saw him for ten minutes. It is a terrible bleeding both our countries have suffered. It has made us, the great and painful losers. It is necessary now to maintain peace." "I have come to Berlin," said M. de Gontaut-Biron "with this sentiment. We deserve some credit for wishing for peace, for it costs us dear ; but it is good for Germany as well as for France." "Yes, yes, it is good for everybody," said the Prince, and Princess Victoria (the Empress Frederick) repeated those words with a sort of gentle emphasis.

The most important question between France and Germany was the payment of the War indemnity. The Treaty of Frankfort stipulated that the last of the five milliards should be paid on May 12, 1874. France offered to pay everything by March, 1873. The Germans did not altogether like this. They saw that France was richer than they thought, and they feared she would soon try a "revanche." Also, they would not have been sorry for the last milliard to be a little overdue, as they were anxious for a pretext to keep Belfort. Count Moltke was strongly for retaining this valuable strategical position. M. de Gontaut-Biron wrote confidentially to M. Thiers : "It is reckoned here that the war has cost Germany four milliards (160 millions sterling). The Germans would willingly hold as quite for the fifth on condition of keeping Belfort." M. Thiers wrote back, after serious reflection : "I advise you to ask a private audience of the Emperor William himself. You will say to him : 'Sire, you are an honest man ; so am I. You are a gentleman ; so am I. Well, in the name of the fine feeling I am appealing to, give us back Belfort.'" The Emperor was persuaded. Germany accepted the early payment of the five milliards, and Belfort was given back to France.

THE DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN JAPAN.

The latest accounts of the disastrous accident on the Sanyo railway, reported on the 28th ult., show that the loss of life was considerably less than originally believed. The *Nichi Nichi* of the 29th ult., states that according to official reports received, the number of soldiers in the train which was wrecked was 363, of whom 347 were saved and 16 killed. The bodies of six of those killed have been received, the others having not yet been found. The *Jiji Shimpo* reports that a telegram received by the authorities from Itozaki at 3 p.m. yesterday (25th ult.) states that 347 of the rescued men had arrived at that place. Eleven of them were seriously hurt, and seven more injured more or less. Six of those who were killed, and ten of the missing, Surgeon-General Sato and a staff of assistants had arrived at Itozaki. Another telegram from Itozaki states that a special train was sent from that station to render assistance, and brought back on its first trip 140 soldiers, and afterwards 70 more. The men were placed in barracks prepared for them at Matsushima. Eight dead bodies have been recovered.

The *Yorodzu Choho* reports that thirteen of the railway cars which fell into the sea have been recovered, but the locomotive is still at the bottom of the sea, and as it is very much still rough, it is not expected that the engine will be recovered for two or three days.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that eleven carriages of the train fell into the sea, and that the bodies of five soldiers and eight railway officials have been recovered. The paper remarks that many of the passengers who have travelled on the Sanyo Railway since the outbreak of the recent war have spoken of the imperfection of the traffic arrangements of the line. Who is responsible for this state of things—the officers of the company or the Railway Bureau ? Should it be shown that this accident was caused by the inattention of the staff of the company, the responsibility of indemnifying the families of those who have lost their lives in the accident, could not be evaded. The *Yorodzu Choho* goes further, and says that if an officer of the company be responsible, for the accident the President should send in his resignation, and the responsible officers be punished, while the company would be under the moral obligation of paying 100,000 yen to the soldiers and their families, and in the future to insure the lives of their passengers and the safety of goods carried.

The Emperor and Empress have graciously intimated that a grant of 500 yen will be made by their Majesties to the soldiers who suffered in the accident.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens

WOMEN OF INDIA WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE ZENANA.

Mrs. Ernest Hart writes to the "Queen":—The general impression in England is that Indian women are kept in the strictest seclusion and that to see them unveiled and freely following their avocations is extremely rare. This is, however, not the case ; nine-tenths of the women of India are as free as the men. They walk the streets unveiled and unprotected, and are there, as elsewhere, the hard working and hard-worked members of the community. One-tenth is according to a recent lecturer, too high an estimate of the number of Indian women kept in seclusion, and after, giving the figures, he states that not more than 4 per cent of the women of India are purdah—that is living behind a curtain or unseen by men other than their husbands and sons.

I visited zenanas in British and native states, and found the conditions varied according to the moral and intellectual status of the controlling spirit, the husband. I remember well a visit paid to a beautiful and gentle-voiced lady in a Mohammedan native state. She received me in her friend and myself with perfect grace and manner, in a room furnished like a drawing room at Sydenham or Clapham, and which was filled with pictures, knick-knacks, photographs, &c. Tea was served in the English fashion, and though our hostess was dressed in Oriental, and was wrapped in the folds of a "sari" of green and gold damask, and had her ears pierced in several places to carry many jewels, she spoke English fluently and with but slight accent. I brought her sketches to look at, and told her of our travels, in which she was keenly interested, and exclaimed "Oh, how I should like to see it all!" Yet this intelligent lady was not even invited [illegible]—was obliged to refuse an invitation to tea with my friend, even after being assured that the party would be strictly purdah and all men be rigidly excluded. The reason given was that her husband's father, in whose house she lived, would object to her going out. Her husband, a man of education, who associated with the English, stated that he had no objection to his wife going out to see English ladies, but that he must obey his father's wishes. In the same household, a little girl of twelve was once seen playing about the garden by the head potentate of the state, who, horrified at the sight enjoyed by the little maid, swore she should be secluded at once, and put into purdah at seven years of age, so as to break them in early, and prevent them tasting the joys of a free life.

It is a mistake to think that polygamy is common in India, either among Hindus or Mohammedans ; the practice prevails only amongst the nobles, Rajahs, Maharajahs, and Nawabs, who seem to think that a plurality of wives adds to their dignity and position ; but among native men of education of whatever race or creed the rule is to have but one wife. A man is ridiculed by his fellows if he commits the folly of marrying a second wife while the first is living.

An account of a visit I paid to the zenana or harem of a Mohammedan Nawab in a native state may not be without interest. A carriage and an armed escort of soldiers was sent at eight o'clock one morning to convey us to the castle. A gate in the immense walls of the compound led us into the ill-kept gardens ; passing from these into the inner courtyard and through long colonnades and untidy passages, we were conducted finally into the zenana. A large and lofty room, with walls on three sides, and a colonnade opening on to a courtyard, was the apartment in which we were received. Chairs were brought for our accommodation, but with the exception of the matting on the floor, the place was without furniture. Women, some young and tall, others old and wrinkled, passed and repassed while we waited for the Begum to appear. They were all dressed in the same fashion. Trousers of bright coloured damasks or satin clothed them from the waist. These pantaloons were baggy above, but so close-fitting from the knee down wards, that they have to be sewn up after they are on. They are unsewn and removed once a week for the bath. A short jacket, reaching just below the breast is worn, and then round the body and over the shoulders and head is wound the sari of muslin or silk, which falls in graceful folds from the head and shoulders. The Begum kept us waiting, and we were told that the reason was that she was putting on all her jewels to do us honour. Presently she came in—a small, young woman, with a sad, sweet, pallid face, and smooth, black hair. She wore tight trousers of a rich green damask, and a sari of cloth of gold ; on her bare ankles were anklets of uncut emeralds and diamonds, said to be worth 40,000 rupees ; on her arms were a large number of jewelled bangles and armlets ; on her fingers rings of beautiful rubies and diamonds ; round her neck were strings of fine pearls, and, suspended by chains of large diamonds in the outer rim of the ears, she wore across the head, at the back of the head, pearls, emeralds, and rubies, prettily set as a kind of collarette. The ears were pierced in several places to allow of rings and jewels to be inserted, and in the nose a small diamond was worn. The little jewelled lady did not speak English, and, after we had admired her jewellery, conversation soon came to an end. Her wee baby was brought in dressed in coloured silk, with a gold laced cap on its little bald head. The Nawab joined us, and there was much lively chat over the object of our visit to the state. In such a zenana the most rigorous seclusion of the wives is enforced—wives, I say, for in this zenana the Begum was the chief, not the only wife, and was married the day after the death of the first Begum. The state of morality of such a polygamous home may be judged from the fact that the Begum had a child five months old, and that a secondary wife had just been confined in the same zenana.

But, though secluded, Hindu and Mohammedan wives are not without influence on their husbands and sons ; in the Mohammedan religion being concentrated in fact, their whole affection, it is probable that they exercise greater influence than fleer women on their objects of their head woman of the family, and no one dares go with wider interests. The to speak now of the Brahmo-Somaj women who have freed themselves from the restrictions of the zenana. Chief among these are the members of the Brahmo-Somaj. This society was founded by Rammohun Roy in the early part of the present century. Rammohun Roy was a high-caste Brahmin, and his father was a worshipper of Vishnu. He was highly educated in Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit. Early in life he made a study of the Vedas, and discovered that Hindu idolatry was against the Vedic religion. He afterwards studied Buddhism and Christianity, and came to the conclusion that the precepts of Christ were more conducive to morality than those of any other religion. He refused, however, to accept the doctrine of the Trinity. In the Brahmo-Somaj there is no priesthood established as a pure Theism. Rammohun Roy died in England in 1833, and was succeeded by Devendra Nath Tagore. Under his guidance the church was organised, and its moral code and creed formulated. The members take solemn vows on entering the church to abstain from idolatry, to worship the true God, to lead holy lives, and to seek forgiveness through the abandonment of all dependence in the one path of atonement, forgiveness, and salvation. The only necessary religious deeds are good works, charity, contemplation, and devotion ; the only sacrifice is self-sacrifice ; the only temple the pure heart. In 1865 Keshub Chunder Sen, a man of striking character and great influence, arose as a leader in the church. He abolished caste observances, admitted women to the society, and reformed marriage. A serious schism occurred when Chunder Sen married his daughter when a child, with some Hindu ceremonies, to the Maharajah of Kuch Behar. The Brahmo-Somaj numbers about 1500 strict members and 3000 adherents. The ladies of the Brahmo-Somaj are highly educated ; many of the younger women have been trained in England, and some of them have passed the ordeal of University examinations, and they live like English ladies. I had the pleasure of meeting a large number of Brahmo-Somaj ladies in Calcutta and assisting at a great deal of them. My husband and I were specially invited to the Anniversary Meeting, and attended the service of their church on Sunday. They interested me deeply, and I sincerely trust that the acceptance of an exalted faith and a high civilisation will not sever them in sympathy from their Hindu sisters, of whom they are the natural leaders in matters of reform, education, and in the bettering of the position of women in India.

In the Brahmo-Somaj Church in Calcutta there is a screened gallery where all, unobserved, ladies who have not yet made up their minds to "come out" of the zenana. The step is a great one for them to take, and, even when the husband and father approve, there is often hesitancy. Some women have been influenced by Christian teaching, others by the doctrines of the Monotheistic faith, but I was informed in Calcutta that every year ladies come out of the zenana and join the Brahmo-Somaj. I met several of these ladies ; they had a self-assertive manner which was not pleasing.

The ladies of the Brahmo-Somaj wear a graceful dress. Over a close fitting bodice and straight skirt, the soft silk or muslin [illegible] is draped and is gathered up on one shoulder. Out of doors a low bonnet or toque is worn, which is frequently trimmed with gold lace.

There are now a large number of native women studying medicine, midwifery, and nursing in the medical schools of India. Of the 224 women returned as studying for the year 1893 no less than 136 are native women, among these are eight have Hindu parentage, twenty-eight Bengalis, sixty-five native Christians, seven Karens, nine Burmese, and one Shan.

Mohammedan ladies, though kept still, as a rule, in the strictest seclusion, are beginning to ask for more freedom, and, what is a great deal more auspicious, a few of the men are beginning to ask it for them. "No progress is possible for our people," said an influential and highly cultivated Mohammedan gentleman to me one day in a Mohammedan city, the very hotbed of fanaticism, "till we free our women. It is bound to come. At the root of the seclusion we enforce is a vile and unworthy suspicion." This chivalrous gentleman carried out his principles by giving his sister and his daughter liberty to live freely, to enjoy walking, riding, to play tennis, to study to their heart's delight, and to visit in their houses ; they occupy the best and most beautiful rooms in his large house, instead of being relegated to the dismal and often squalid quarters of the zenana. In Bombay, Mohammedan ladies are very highly educated, and are a good deal of liberty of action while still behind the purdah. I regretted greatly missing the opportunity of meeting these ladies, who had called a meeting of their own sex to welcome me, and to discuss the subject of founding a branch of the National Health Society in Bombay and teaching elementary sanitation to the natives. Unfortunate circumstances, however, obliged me to give up this and other engagements of a similar character.

Education is the first step towards liberty, and, as the Mahommedan women become more universally highly educated, freedom will inevitably follow as a consequence. Four Mohammedan ladies are studying in the hospitals.

The Parsees form a sect which, though small, is extremely influential in India. The Parsees are, like the Quakers of Ireland, sectarians who are successful traders, but who are, at the same time, distinguished for their probity of conduct, their truthfulness, and their charity. The Parsees derive their race and their faith from Persia. They believe in one Supreme Being, Ormuzd, of whom Zoroaster is the true prophet, and fire, which cleanses, the symbol. Morality is comprised in pure thoughts, pure words, and pure deeds. Evil deeds are punished after death ; angels who aid mankind and the resurrection of the dead are believed in ; charity is so well practised that a Parsee beggar is unknown.

Among the Parsees, women are honoured and free ; they are highly educated, and a Parsee lady takes her proper position as head of her husband's house. I met a Parsee lady, medical student in Hyderabad, who was pursuing her studies with [illegible]

group of Parsee ladies in gala dress looks like a bed of spring flowers.

The Eurasians, or East Indians as they prefer to be called are the offsprings of mixed unions. They are brought up as Christians, and adopt English dress and customs. Occupying a middle position between the native races and the Europeans, they are rather out of sympathy with both. Eurasians are to be found wherever work has to be done, requiring education and a knowledge of the native dialects. Thus as nurses in the hospitals and dispensaries, as medical officers in the Dufferin and lying-in-hospitals, they are doing valuable work. Of the 224 women studying medicine in 1893 in the various medical colleges of India, fifty were Eurasians.

As told in a previous article, the women of Burmah are not only the free-t women in India, but are the freest women in the world. Among the various races who occupy Burma, the Karens are found to be the most teachable and dependable.

With increased education of women another day is gradually dawning for India. Her women have for long centuries been trained in the virtues of self-denial, self-abasement, modesty, and humility ; they have religious and devout in mind. When to them are given the responsibilities of knowledge, the power of individual action, and liberty of choice, the past will be hard lessons will not be the only teachers, but as the bitter-sweet of a fruitful ground in which good seed may be sown in the confidence of reaping a rich harvest.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

The Unionist programme, to which the *Times* give the distinction of a first leading article deserves to be carefully considered. Here are its main points :—

1. *Ireland* :

(*a*) A re-settlement of Irish land, the terms of which are to be conditional on Irish good conduct.

(*b*) Local government, again conditional on the behaviour of the Nationalists.

(*c*) A central authority, with power to deal with Private Bill business.

(*d*) Reduction of Irish representation by twenty.

2. *Scotland* :

A Congested Districts Bill for the Crofter community

3. *London* :

(*a*) Reconstitution [illegible] unspecified property.

(*b*) A compromise over the City and its pr[illegible] taxes or by rates.

4. *England* :

(*a*) Relief to voluntary schools, either by t[illegible]d—presumably in favour of the landlord.

(*b*) Readjustment of the burdens on la[illegible]slation—

(*c*) Employers' Liability and Factory Le[illegible]dth and "to be approached in a spirit of greater bre[illegible] Governimpartiality than was displayed by the late Government."

(*d*) Poor Law Reform—"tentatively and experimentally treated."

(*e*) Inforentially—One Vote One Value. These suggestions are coupled with the firm declaration that the undisputed leadership of the Government in the Commons must be entrusted to Mr. Balfour, and with a hint to that statesman not to disturb the Speaker, and to maintain the tradition of a non-partisan Chair.

Says the *Westminster Gazette* :—The *Times* has a remarkable article of suggestions on this point. It is remarkable for many things, but not least for this, that it was written this morning is no less interesting than the suggestive. It consists briefly in the abolering of Mr. Chamberlain. A first hint of this is contained in the [illegible]te remark that Mr. Balfour will of course lead the [illegible]use, and that Mr. Chamberlain will be sufficiently occupied in opening up his new markets and in the [illegible]r multifarious duties of the Colonial Office :—"Mr. Chamberlain will have very large and important duties at the Colonial Office in the way of consolidating imperial trade, drawing closer the bonds that unite the Colonies with the mother country, and promoting the opening up of new markets which in these days are vital to our working classes. Of the multifarious duties that must be made upon the leader of the Office of Commons it is hardly necessary to speak. Mr. Balfour will bear the chief share in the burden of defending, defending, and piloting through the House the measures of rational reform which the country expects."

THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

Alderman Ben Tillett, addressing a meeting of Independent Labour party workers in Bradford last night, said that they had done better than had ever been anticipated. They had fairly beaten the Liberal enemy ; neither had now to face the Tory enemy, and he should [illegible]r weary of making war with them equally with the [illegible]rals. The Independent Labour party had little [illegible]y and were thought to be insignificant in numbers, but they were a grain of just sufficient weight to turn the scale as between the two political parties. He [illegible]amned the Liberal party for what had happened

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BOMBAY.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overrate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of [illegible] years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had [illegible]den was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, [illegible] ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT," without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

GEOFFROY & DELORE,

28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

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Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

PACKETS AND TINS EVERYWHERE.

ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL" PATENT FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

FOR BLACKLEADS, KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.

72 STOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

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DE RICQLES

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whisker is of a very high character

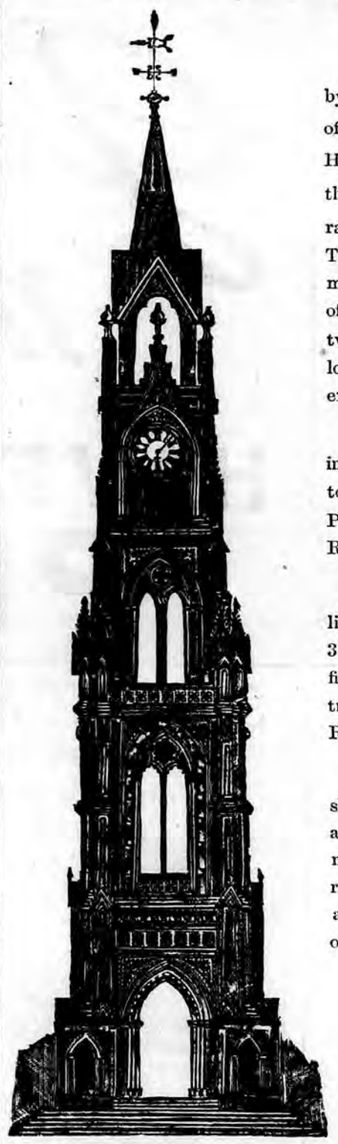
Barner's College, WARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,

London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

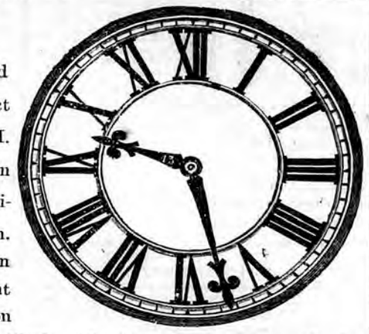
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brands with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchant, London.

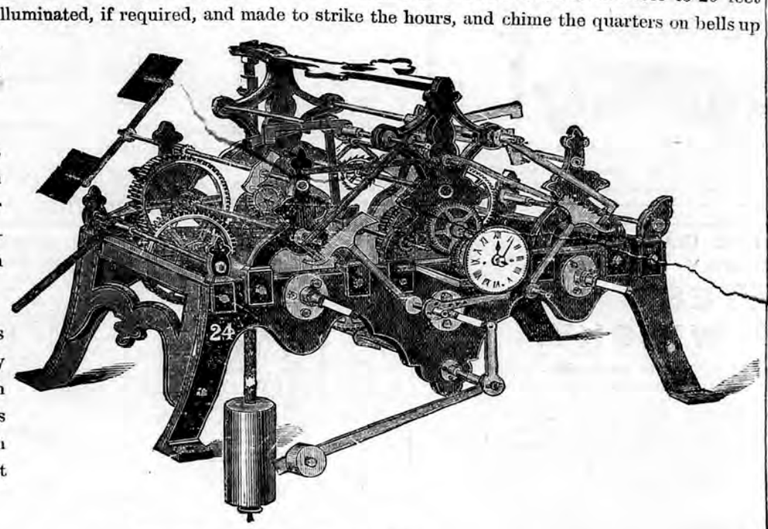


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Schweitzer's **COCOATINA** The Best and Purest COCOA

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial cure."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I can never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

N.B.—[illegible]

REYNOLDS' COMPOUND [illegible] is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most [illegible] remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within [illegible] hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (far many years one of the [illegible] of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always used much pleasure in [illegible] GOUT SPECIFIC in all [illegible] recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

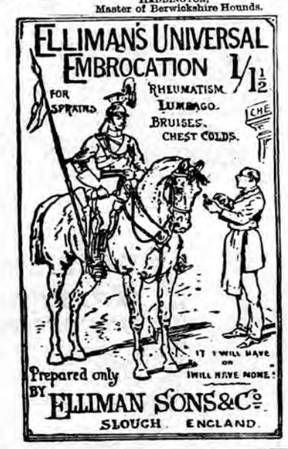
Sold in bottles by all Chemists,

Sole Agents for India: —TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HAGGINTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1 1/2
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
IT WILL HAVE ONE
IT WILL HAVE NONE.
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND.

SCIATICA, other PAINS and ACHES, at once cured by

PRICES:— Single, 14-, 18-, and 21-. Double, 24-, 30-, and 33-6

Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel in Band).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN

Consultations, Inscriptive Circular, and Price List free

J. WHITE & CO., Ltd., 228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.

All genuine goods bear our name stamped on their

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co., F. BOMBAY.

Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S Trade Mark.

"GLOVE-FITTING"

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Fit, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

Twenty Three Medals.

MANUFACTURERS:

W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, as none others can possess it.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND **DYSENTERY**

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

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COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Møller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

DELICIOUS · NEW · PERFUME ·

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's

APPLE BLOSSOMS

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CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

NOTICES.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.

Purifies the Blood,

DELICIOUS,

WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co., BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

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Soluble Food

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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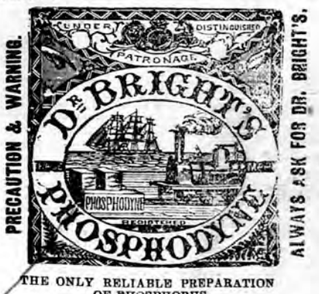
A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.



ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human [illegible] phosphoric or animating element [illegible] wasted, and affords [illegible] feebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. There are ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 11 languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Treacher & Co.

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CHICAGO DENTAL COLLEGE OF SURGERY.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

By means of the Gold-bridge System I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Serviceable and Durable.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA is now ready to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA has been in Dental practice for the last 23 years.

He has, in Practitioner's Class, practised Dentistry for a period in 1893, and obtained a Diploma for proficiency from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, U.S.A.

NO. 05-07, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants

Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

AFTER USE.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 75, New China Bazaar.

Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.

Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

Neave's Food FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as in its Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the World.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 66, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 53317, and its date is 3rd May, 1878; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13257, and is of date 25th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Wasting Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which would be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

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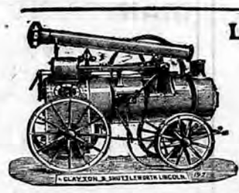

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